Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864. NUMBER 252.

WANTED—By a [illegible]

WANTED—A situation by [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Assistant Book-keeper, Shipping Clerk, in a wholesale house [illegible]

WANTED—A Gardener who [illegible] Apply at 18 Dearborn street.

WANTED—By the 1st of April, a situation in a dry goods or [illegible]

WANTED—To rent two dwelling houses [illegible]

WANTED—By a young man from the country, who is not afraid to work, a situation where he can make himself useful [illegible]

WANTED.—A young man to learn the Wholesale Grocery Business [illegible] Address, in handwriting of applicant, C & Co., Tribune office.

WANTED.—Two or three good Machinists at No. 34 West Washington street [illegible]

WANTED.—200,000 Agents to sell in connection with our [illegible] Books, the Life of Lieut. Gen. Grant [illegible]

WANTED.—A young person who is not very strong, is anxious to get a situation in a family where she can [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence by two young men, to Ladies [illegible]

WANTED. — House Wanted. I wish to rent a small cottage [illegible]

Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM. 100,000 CURIOSITIES. COL. J. H. WOOD & Co.........Proprietors and Managers. A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements. F. A. HARRINGTON..........Assistant Manager.

Grand opening TUESDAY EVENING, March 22d. An opening address will be delivered by Mrs. Perrin. The ever popular play of the LADY OF LYONS. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager..........J. H. McVicker.

Last week of the celebrated tragedienne, EMMA WALLER, Who will appear in her powerful personation of Lady Macbeth.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, will be presented Shakespeare's tragedy of

MACBETH.

Lady Macbeth..........Emma Waller. Macbeth..........Mr. Evans.

And a powerful cast. To conclude with the Farce of SARAH'S YOUNG MAN.

[illegible]

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS. THIS EVENING, ROBINSON WILL RIDE. [illegible] FRANK J. HOWES [illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn. ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS. [illegible] EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART. Third week of the great Phenomena, the Madagascar Family. From Barnum's Museum. [illegible] The Little People—King and Queen of Fairies. 100,000 Curiosities on Exhibition. [illegible]

VARIETIES, 115 & 117 Dearborn street. G. M. CHADWICK.....Sole Lessee and Proprietor. [illegible]

IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL, CHARLIE GARDNER, M'LLE LIZZETTA AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME THIS EVENING. Monday evening, March 21st, first appearance of MR. SILAS D. BALDWIN, The Celebrated CHINESE JUGGLER. SCALE OF PRICES: [illegible]

BRYAN HALL, BENEFIT OF HANCOCK GUARDS. Shakesperian and Patriotic READINGS BY THE EMINENT ELOCUTIONIST PROF. GRIFFITH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1864.

The PROGRAMME will embrace the following selections: SOLILOQUY OF HAMLET. THE MURDER SCENE FROM MACBETH. "QUEEN MAB," FROM ROMEO AND JULIET. SCENE FROM THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. BARBARA FRIETCHIE. With other patriotic and humorous gems.

LIGHT GUARD BAND will be in attendance. Tickets..........50 Cents. Reserved Seats..........25 Cents Extra. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Cottage containing six rooms with closets and good [illegible]

TO RENT.—Furnished Residence [illegible]

TO RENT.—A first class store [illegible]

TO RENT.—At No. 48 North Wells street, a basement [illegible]

TO RENT.—A parlor unfurnished [illegible]

TO RENT.—A comfortable [illegible]

TO RENT.—A small tenement [illegible]

TO RENT—Three good Frame [illegible]

TO RENT—Three unfurnished [illegible]

TO RENT.—[illegible]

TO RENT—Four stories of large [illegible]

TO RENT—Stores.—Brick stores [illegible]

TO RENT—Or Sale [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY. Office No. 51 Clark Street. TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible] $10.00 [illegible] 20.00

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates. Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

THE NEWS.

[illegible] page is turned which shows the account current between the Federal Government and the several States, and every loyal citizen of Illinois will feel an honest pride in [illegible] that she stands alone in the list of [illegible] credits over all calls. We wish we could deny our resident Copperheads the sneaking satisfaction every one will feel that we have escaped the draft at least under the present call for troops. It is a noble and fitting testimonial of confidence in Abraham Lincoln, that his own State leads the van in the support of his war measures. The Government must now show itself a good collector and cause the several States to promptly adjust their balances. Illinois will be as ready before when a fresh demand is made upon [illegible]

In another column we give the announcement of arrangements recently completed at Rochester, N. Y., whereby the Western Union Telegraph Company are to enter upon the construction of the inter-continental telegraph line, connecting this country with all the Eastern Hemisphere by Russian America and Asia. While the great Atlantic scheme is being pushed energetically, this other land line will be laid, and Puck's "girdle around the earth" will be something that sprite himself could never have dreamed of. Presently we shall have Asiatic and European news [illegible] through Chicago, serving up for our morning readers the evening chit-chat of the previous day at St. Petersburg and Pekin, and the price of silks and teas at Shanghai at the close of the market.

We are willing to endorse the New York Herald on the rare occasions when we find it right, which it certainly is in the following: "Congress is bothering itself considerably with schemes to bring down the price of gold, and people outside are somewhat bewildered with all the plans and speculations by which that desirable result may be arrived at. There is a very easy way of doing it, however. Fill up the ranks of General Grant's grand armies. Give him plenty of men, money, and power to put down the rebellion during the coming campaign, and gold will come down with it with a rush." That is the way to settle the gold question.

A Cincinnati exchange makes an expose of the recent near approach of the rebel sympathizers in Kentucky to open revolt against the Federal Government, and all in behalf of an institution which has wrought only harm to her people. Slavery in Kentucky bears about the same relation to the interests of her community, that the dram-drinking habit does to the inebriate. It only harms her. It interferes with her development. It entails a stain and indignity upon the laborer, on soil where the tropical argument is never attempted. It produces that meanest of all human creatures a Kentucky home rebel, and that other species that may contend for the same palm, the Kentucky Copperhead resident on Northern soil, gaining wealth from Northern institutions, and yet hissing only treason and disloyalty to the Government whose shelter is sought. A better day is coming for Kentucky when sloughing off slavery, she loses at the same time, the disgrace of the treacherous crew who seek to perpetuate it, and for its perpetuity would barter all else in the State beside. The danger is past in Kentucky, however threateningly it has freshly loomed. A shock has been given to disloyalty from from which it will never recover. Her people have many of them had their eyes opened to the real nature of the rebellion, by the discovery that their soil was about to be made the battle field of the Union, devastated by the shock of two great armies, the rebels being deliberately invited in to "save slavery." Kentucky will recoil with a shudder at seeing her curse saved for her at such a price.

The Secretary of the Interior, in a recent official communication, says: "But little disposition, so far as this Department is informed, has yet been manifested by the freedmen of the United States to leave the land of their nativity, . I doubt if it be any just cause of regret." This marks the finale of the deportation measure. The freedmen will not voluntarily emigrate. It would give our entire marine a busy task to deport even their annual increase. And were it possible to locate them abroad, the first measure to be forced upon the country would be to call in labor from abroad. We cannot spare single arm from the development of this continent, and if the color of the laborer was no objection, providing he was a slave, it will not be more so, when the country is "all free." We shall look at these things in a better light presently.

The military situation is unchanged. The news from North Carolina shows a great activity in the blockade-running business at Wilmington.

The Suppressed Volcano in Kentucky.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, March 21.]

Kentucky was recently on the threshold of a rebellion, inaugurated by her State Executive against the Government of the United States. Gov. Bramlette had prepared a proclamation invoking resistance to the enrollment of the blacks, and pledging the support of the whole power of the State. When we reflect that the leading feature of the original secession plot was that, by forcing a collision of arms between the State and National authorities, the States could, one after another, be precipitated into rebellion, we may calculate what was expected of this precipitation, and we shall see the extreme probability of the current statements of a coincident plan of the Confederates to invade Kentucky, and of a correspondence between the two.

Governor Bramlette could not but have known that such a collision as he was about to invoke has been the inauguration of rebellion in every State, which has been carried into secession, and he cannot escape the responsibility for this predetermination. War once precipitated between the State authorities and the United States, Confederate cooperation was a matter of course, and he cannot escape the responsibility for the intent. From what is known of the imminence of this attempt, to doubt a corresponding Confederate plan to invade Kentucky, would be to make the improbable supposition that a secession faction in Kentucky were about to plunge into a war with the United States without Confederate aid.

They who choose may defend Gov. Bramlette's loyalty at the expense of his intellect by affirming that he could not have considered the inevitable consequences of the violence he invoked; but others less reticent have declared the plan of operations which was to follow, and by which they fondly hoped to make Kentucky strike a fatal blow to the Union cause. If the Governor has been reserved in speech as to the ulterior course, Lieut. Gov. Jacobs has not. The communications of the Army of the West, being through Kentucky, were to be seized. The stoppage of its supplies would force it to fall back to the Ohio river. The rebel army would follow, and Kentucky would be united to her Southern sisters.

The nature of secessionism is destruction. We expect that the secession faction would bring civil war into Kentucky if they could. But how shall the people of that State measure the perfidy of officers elected as Union men, who have premeditated a rebellion, which, if it had gained any great headway, would have made Kentucky the battle-field of two great armies, and turned its cultivated fields and well stocked farms into a scene of devastation because on the brink of it the [illegible] became convinced that the temper of the people of Kentucky was such that the attempt would be dangerous, and that the result was rather more likely to be their own ruin and banishment or execution, than the ruin of the State.

The occasion has shown that there is a loyalty in Kentucky entirely different from that [illegible] which furnishes [illegible] that there is a popular [illegible] which is not willing to ruin the [illegible] from the burdens of the [illegible] When the real Union men of Kentucky [illegible] their own strength, and shall [illegible] treachery which pretends Unionism there, while it finds its affinity in [illegible] in the other States, then they will control the State. The peril they have [illegible] is enough to impress upon them [illegible] of the policy of electing to power [illegible] comes nearest Secessionism. [illegible] it would be wrong to cover up the [illegible] through which she has just passed, or to [illegible] guilty of this intention, [illegible] Union men, because on the [illegible] the execution they have qualified before [illegible] power of the true men of Kentucky.

As to the plot and plan of operation, they [illegible] or men who as an [illegible] to content with the design [illegible] State would entertain. [illegible] that an undisciplined Kentucky would seriously [illegible] the army in Tennessee? Or [illegible] would not be overrun by the [illegible] that the Northern hive would [illegible] an invasion? The greatest [illegible] such an insurrection, [illegible] it would bring upon [illegible] would make Kentucky a waste, [illegible] and Eastern Virginia, [illegible] ultimate result.

From New York.

[illegible]

McCLELLAN MEETING IN NEW YORK.

Speeches by Amos Kendall, Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs of Kentucky, and Others—The General Recommended for the Presidency.

The admirers of McClellan held a mass meeting at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Thursday evening, at which Amos Kendall presided and made a speech. He regretted that Andrew Jackson was not now alive, for he thought the Northern faction, under Lincoln, and the Southern faction, under Davis, were drowning the country in blood. All wanted the rebellion put down. He then proceeded to argue, by a highly laudatory review of McClellan's Potomac campaign, that he was the man for the hour. Resolutions were then passed denouncing the policy of the Administration for its "fatal war policy," and "infringement of State and individual rights;" asserting that there is no hope of ending the war, unless by a change of Administration; asserting the right of suffrage, regulated by the States, to be the only safeguard for individual liberty, and recognizing Gen. McClellan's qualifications to be such as to eminently fit him to be the deliverer and savior of the country, around whom it is the paramount duty of all patriotic citizens to rally.

Lieut. Governor Jacob, of Kentucky, Gen. Norton, said to be the editor of the last Union paper in Texas, and Colonel Max Langenschwartz, followed in speeches highly eulogistic of McClellan, the last speaker being also very bitter on the Administration, and the Republicans. Gov. Jacob also spoke of the relations of Kentucky to the Union. He said that at the beginning of the war she entreated both parties to wait. She had been maligned for acting as a mediator, but was proud of the position. She had asked for a compromise on the Crittenden resolutions, and when they were rejected, had sent 60,000 of her sons to fight for the Union. For this Kentuckians had been called Copperheads. When Fremont issued his proclamation of freedom, the Legislature of Kentucky asked the President what he would do. He telegraphed back to them "Kentucky need not fear." Fremont was removed; but to-day they were carrying out his policy, by taking the slaves in Kentucky without compensation—[groans]—and the war was being carried on for rapine, vengeance and plunder. "If the negro goes down incidentally in this war let him go. [Great applause.] All he cared for was the sacred Constitution and the Union. But if the present Administration violated it, he was for resisting them. [Good, and cheers. A voice—Look out for New York State when you are ready.] He expected to look out for all the States." [Cheers.]

THE GETTYSBURG DEAD.

[Correspondence Washington Republican.]

BALTIMORE, March 14, 1864.

David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, the General Agent of Pennsylvania for the Soldiers' National Cemetery, arrived here this morning, on his way to Washington. He informed me that all the bodies of our Union soldiers have been disinterred, and carefully buried in their appropriate places in the new National Cemetery. The total number thus removed and interred is three thousand five hundred and twelve. About one thousand of them are unknown, and one-fourth of the whole number belong to New York.

Many of the Union soldiers have been recognized, their names having been discovered when removing them, from letters, photographs, medals, devices, clothing, and other things buried with them, as they were hastily thrown into ditches after the battle. Quite an amount of money was also found on them, both in coin and paper, in sums ranging from the fraction of a dollar up to fifty dollars. Thirty six dollars in gold were found in the pantaloons pocket of one corpse, and thirty to forty dollars in the pockets of others, besides many relics, mementoes, etc. All this money, and these relics have been taken care of by the committee, properly labeled, and held in safe-keeping for the relatives, should they ever call for them. A fine hunting-case gold watch, and five or six silver watches, were also found upon bodies while disinterring them.

The Cemetery Association will be organized as soon as the Pennsylvania Legislature passes an act of incorporation for that purpose now before it. Workmen are busily engaged improving the grounds, and will continue so doing until the cemetery is completed.

Mr. Wills further informs me that he received on Saturday a letter from a committee of the 1st army corps, stating that the members of said corps had now raised a sufficient sum of money to erect a suitable monument somewhere on the battle field where that noble patriot and beloved commander, General Reynolds fell, and asking of Mr. Wills to designate the most eligible and appropriate spot whereon to erect it. The committee favors the idea of building this monument upon the spot where Gen. Reynolds fell; but it being obscure and out of the way, Mr. Wills has suggested an elevated location in the cemetery originally designed for such a purpose, and he thinks it will be agreed upon.

From evidence developed to the workmen and others engaged in removing the dead bodies on the battle-field, they are now fully convinced that not less than seven thousand rebels lost their lives in this conflict, the bodies of whom are still there. In one space of three acres was found three hundred and twenty-five Confederate slain; and elsewhere in a single trench, two hundred and fifty more. A considerable portion of the battle-ground is likely to be plowed up this spring and summer by farmers owning it, preparatory to planting corn and other grain. As a matter of course the Confederate graves must be obliterated, and the trenches which now indicate their burial places. There is a strong desire with the people, in respect to humanity, to have those bodies, though of the enemy, respectfully and decently put away, in some inclosure where they may not be disturbed—where they can sleep in quietude. Many strangers from all parts of the country still continue to visit Gettysburg to behold the scenes and relics of the terrible conflict so triumphant in behalf of our country, and of republican liberty.

A GRAND PROJECT UNDER WAY.

Connecting America by Telegraph with Asia and Europe.

[From the Rochester Express March 17.]

The Board of Directors of the Western Union Line, met at their rooms in this city yesterday, to confer with P. McDowell Collins, Esq., on the subject of perfecting a European connection of the line through the British and Russian Possessions in North America, Asia and Europe. This gentleman has just returned from Europe, after having obtained from those Governments exclusive grants for the erection and operation of telegraph lines through the countries in their possession, for thirty years. Mr. Collins has been in town for a day or two, and was present at the meeting of telegraph directors. He submitted a proposition to the Board, turning over to them the valuable grants in his possession, which, after a brief consideration, was accepted by them with unanimity, thus substituting the company in his stead in his contract with the foreign Governments named.

The Western Union are already in connection with California and Oregon. The distance between the mouth of the Columbia river and St. Petersburg, in Russia, is not far from 100 degrees or about 7,000 English miles, as measured on a globe, and following the variations which the route must necessarily make from a right line, the length between Oregon and the Russian capital cannot fall short of 8,000 miles. Twelve hundred miles of the distance will be through British America, nine hundred through the American Territory to Bhering's Straits, and six thousand miles thence to London, thus spanning over one-third of the earth's circumference.

The American line will connect with the Russian line on the Amoor River, which forms the boundary between the Chinese Empire and Siberia, and empties into the sea of Okhotsk, to the eastward.

Large portions of the line have already been surveyed, and its practicability determined, and the enterprise will be pushed forward with all the vigor and dispatch which have characterized the operations of the Western Telegraph Union. Mr. Collins will give the Company the benefit of his valuable services in the enterprise.

After the action of the Directors was made public yesterday afternoon, Western Union Telegraph stock took a jump upward from 172½ to 200.

Movements of the Archduke Maximilian.

PARIS, March 5.—The Archduke Maximilian has arrived in Paris by railway, and is on his way to the Tuileries. Prince Metternich went to meet him at the frontier.

PARIS, March 6.—The Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian were received on their arrival at the Tuileries, last night, by the Emperor and Empress.

PARIS, March 6.—The *Memorial Diplomatique* of to-day says the delay caused by the indisposition of the Archduke Maximilian will only allow him to remain four or five days at Paris, since, independently of the visit of courtesy which the Archduchess has to pay to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, cousin to Princess Charlotte, the latter has to take leave of her illustrious father, who will remain one month in England.

The arrangement for the Archduke's departure from Trieste will be completed on the 15th inst. The Archduke has declared that he will officially receive the Mexican deputation immediately upon his return to Miramar. The deputation will also pass through Vienna, and will also be received by the Emperor of Austria. The Archduke however, requires that the final acceptance of the crown shall take place in the same chateau of Miramar, where it was offered him in the month of October last.

The Mexican deputation will this time be accompanied by a certain number of Mexican notables, among whom we may mention, M. Arangoiz, formerly Minister of Finance; M. Murphy, formerly Mexican Minister at London; Col. Fatio, and several general and superior officers made prisoners at the taking of Puebla, who have hastened to give their support to the Government of Maximilian.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE QUOTAS UNDER THE NEW CALL.

The Quotas and Deficiencies of the States.

The Glorious Record of Illinois.

SHE LEADS THE LIST OF CREDITS 30,960.

Matters Military and Congressional.

WISCONSIN AND IOWA LEGISLATIVE MATTERS.

From Cairo and Below—Matters at Vicksburg and New Orleans.

GEN. BANKS TAKES THE FIELD IN LOUISIANA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional and Military Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1864.

THE LAST CALL FOR TROOPS.

The following is a statement showing the quotas of States under the President's call for 200,000 men, dated March 14, 1864, with the credits to be deducted from the quotas or deficiencies to be added on previous calls, viz:

Maine, 4,721; deficiency, 1,970.
New Hampshire, quota 2,888; credit 160.
Massachusetts, quota 20,[illegible]; deficiency 10,989.
Vermont, quota 2303; credit 2120.
Rhode Island, quota 13[illegible]; credit [illegible].
Connecticut, quota 5[illegible]; credit 591.
New York, quota 33,794; deficiency not ascertained.
New Jersey, quota 6,704; deficiency 7,590.
Pennsylvania, quota 25,[illegible]; deficiency not ascertained.
Delaware, quota 9[illegible]; deficiency 891.
Maryland, quota 4,[illegible]; deficiency 17,411.
Western Virginia, quota 2,051; deficiency 1,[illegible].
District of Columbia, quota 1,[illegible]; deficiency 1[illegible].
Ohio, quota 20,[illegible]; deficiency [illegible].
Indiana, quota 13,[illegible]; credit 9,[illegible].
Illinois, quota 18,[illegible]; credit 30,960.
Michigan, quota 7,[illegible]; credit 631.
Wisconsin, quota 7,[illegible]; deficiency not ascertained.
Minnesota, quota 2,[illegible]; deficiency not ascertained.
Iowa, quota 6,[illegible]; deficiency 6,701.
Missouri, quota 3,[illegible]; deficiency 4,[illegible].
Kentucky, quota 5,[illegible]; deficiency [illegible].
Kansas, quota 1,[illegible]; deficiency 1,[illegible].

The balances remaining to be furnished can be easily ascertained by subtracting credits on quotas, or adding deficiencies thereto respectively, but those balances are yet to be reduced by all re-enlisted veterans as soon after the 1st of April as they can be made by Adjutant Generals.

Illinois is the only State which has already furnished excess over all quotas without counting re-enlisted veterans.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Senator Wiley made a carefully considered and powerful speech for freedom to-day, and declared himself in favor of the prohibition of Slavery by Constitutional amendment, and of immediate and general rather than gradual emancipation. He was proud of having become an abolitionist, and by numerous comparisons proved the superiority of free over slave institutions. He said that if he were convinced that Slavery had the sanction of Divine Power, he would, following the example of the patriarchs of old, curse God and then die.

The speech is much commended by Republican Senators.

COMMISSARIAT MATTERS.

Bids for 96,000 bbls of flour were opened at office commissary for Washington, ranging from $7.60 to $8.[illegible]; 57,000 barrels, No. 2 were taken at from $7.60 to $7.[illegible].

CONGRESSIONAL BUSINESS.

The bill reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations to carry into effect the Hudson Bay Company treaty, appropriates five thousand dollars for that object. The third bill reported from the Committee on Freedmen and slavery, prohibits inter-State slave trade by land or water, under penalty of five years imprisonment and $5,000 fine, half to go to the informer. The bill passed by the Senate to-day provides for the coinage of one cent and two cent pieces weighing 48 and 96 grains respectively, and composed of 97 per cent of copper and five per cent of tin and zinc. The Clerk said a nickle cent could not be manufactured for a cent. The bills enabling Colorado and Nevada to become States, have been signed by the President.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

McDougall's joint resolution declares the occupation of Mexico by Napoleon or his forces an offence against this Government, persistence in which will be the cause of war.

THE INEVITABLE WHISKY.

It is understood that the Committee on Ways and Means will report in general a bill to increase the whisky tax to 80 cents after the 1st of July, and one dollar after the 1st of January, all taxes to be prospective. It is not impossible the dollar tax may take effect sooner.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

Gen. Grant was expected to arrive this afternoon, but has postponed his departure from Philadelphia till to-night. Train due here to-morrow morning.

GEN. SMITH'S PROMOTION.

The Senate in executive session to-day ordered the nomination of Gen. Wm. Smith as Major General, to be returned to the President on the ground that it was unfair to other Major Generals previously confirmed, including Gen. Meade, whom he would thus be to outrank to date his commission so far back as July 4th, 1862. There was no opposition to this action.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

Gen. Sibley, of Minnesota, passed over last session, was confirmed to-day by a vote of 32 to 14.

Gen. Humphrey was passed over to-day.

Lyon, of Pennsylvania, nominated as Paymaster in the regular army, was rejected on the ground of drunkenness.

POLITICAL.

The members of the National Union Congressional Committee, on the part of the House, were appointed to-day. They are Washburne of Illinois, Chairman; Blaine of Maryland, Garfield of Ohio, and Van Valkenburg of New York. The Senate members are not yet appointed.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. Morrill announced, at the Republican caucus last night, that the tax bill would not be reported to the House till next week; and in answer to a general expression of views in favor of a decided increase of taxation, he replied that the forthcoming bill would be satisfactory to all persons of that mind. The sub-committee will probably not report to the Ways and Means till the last of this week.

WINTER DAVIS' SPEECH.

Winter Davis' speech on reconstruction elicited high commendation from the Republican members. He took the ground that in default of Congressional action, the President was compelled to establish temporary Governments for re-conquered territory, but now matters had reached the point where the executive authority should give way to legislative.

CONGRESSIONAL.

It was determined by the House to-day to devote every session, after morning hour, to Winter Davis' Reconstruction bill, so soon as the National Currency bill, which is the special order for to-morrow, shall have been disposed of.

PERSONAL.

Frank Blair will soon resign his seat in Congress, with a view to his re-appointment as Major General and assignment to the command of Sherman's old corps.

General Marston is soon to be transferred from Point Lookout to a more active command.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following is a letter of instructions sent to-day to all Collectors of Customs and special agents of the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 21, 1864.

SIR: The forty-second trade regulation, series of September 11th, '63, is hereby so far modified, that on and after the 1st day of April next, the invoice valuation permit fee on shipments to and from the insurrectionary districts, will be 5 per cent instead of 3, as therein prescribed.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The facts concerning the release of the pirates in California, on taking the President's oath under the Amnesty proclamation, a brief reference to which was recently made, have arrived by the late steamers and been laid before the Supreme Judges. It appears that a plot was laid to capture one or more of the armed California treasure-ships, take them to the Indian ocean, and convert them into rebel privateers. The men who originated the plot went to Richmond, secured the actual issue of letters of marque from the rebel government, and with these returned to San Francisco, and was about ready to complete his scheme, when it was discovered. He was arrested; the proof was conclusive, and he would have been hung when he demanded the right to avail himself of the President's amnesty—took the oath, and was necessarily dismissed scot-free. The danger of similar cases in large numbers is admitted here, and efforts will be made to have the President in some way remedy this defect.

The Postmaster General invites proposals for putting the overland California mail service in operation October 1st, or if preferred by the accepted, the 1st day of July. The schedule increases the speed so that the trip must be made in 16 days during 8 months in the year, and in 20 days for the remainder of the year. The contract is to be for four years. The newspaper and documentary mails are to be transmitted to the Pacific coast by sea.

The Senate to-day in executive session confirmed the nomination of Henry H. Sibley, of Minnesota, as a Brigadier General of volunteers.

The Washington City Councils have appointed a committee to protest against the passage by Congress of a Senate bill amendatory of the registry law, and providing that every male citizen, without regard to color, who shall have been a resident one year before an election, shall be allowed to exercise the elective franchise.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—In the House this morning, Mr. Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill, which passed, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process, property claimed by the United States—in other words, to enable the Government to arrange to use property it wants without waiting for legal process.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty with certain Indians of Southern Oregon, for the acquisition of land, and appropriating $20,000 therefor.

The House resumed the consideration of the Raritan and Delaware Bay railroad bill.

The Quicksilver case still remains in abeyance in the Supreme Court. It was not reached on Saturday. The Judges hold another meeting on Thursday, when the matter will be decided.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says:

"In pursuance of the earnest request of Admiral Farragut, the Navy Department has ordered the sloop-of-war Brooklyn and the double turreted monitor Onondaga prepared for service in the Gulf immediately. The ships will proceed to sea this week. Orders have been issued for the Canonicus, Tecumseh and Saugus (monitors) to follow immediately."

The *Herald's* Washington special says:

"There is no probability that any sale of surplus gold in the Treasury will be made until at least after the result of the spring campaign shall have been ascertained. The restrictions imposed by the bill would of themselves prevent the immediate sale of any quantity sufficient to affect the market. No reliance is to be placed upon the numerous reports sent from here of the terms of the new tax bill. The fact is, the members of the Committee of Ways and Means are themselves still ignorant of the rate of tax that will be imposed on some of the most important articles."

NEW YORK, March 22.—Richmond papers of the 18th inst. have been received. The following is all they contain:

Gov. Clarke has ordered a meeting of the Legislature at Macon, Ga., on the 24th inst. The telegraph is working as formerly in Mississippi; the damage done to the line by the Yankees having been repaired. A large force is at work on the roads, and repairing is going forward rapidly.

Gen. Lee has declined the proffered house from the Council of Richmond.

PETERSBURG, March 14.—Capt. Edenbrough and eight men of the signal corps boarded and captured on Friday night, off Nansemond River, the schooner Julia Baker, of Portland, loaded with valuable stores.

The Captain and crew and three negroes were brought off, and the vessel burned. She was valued at $10,000. Several vessels and gunboats were close by, but our men were not interfered with.

There is no doubt of the fact that Lee is daily receiving accessions to his army, and is preparing for an early opening of the approaching campaign. His cavalry is being re-organized, and, although a smaller organization than last summer, it is equally formidable. Infantry are coming up from various quarters, and in a few weeks we shall doubtless have in our front an army not at all inferior to that which confronted us last season.

The re-organization of the Army of the Potomac has not yet commenced. All the Corps remain intact as yet, though it was generally understood last week that the 1st and 5th Corps were to be merged into the 2d and 6th Corps.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Specials state the Tax Bill is nearly completed, and will be reported to Congress the first of next week.

Most of Gen. Grant's staff arrived at Washington this noon, and are making preparations for the General is go the front.

The Secretary of the Treasury has given positive orders prohibiting the shipment of American coal to Canada.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—An unusually large number of bidders were present to-day, to bid for furnishing flour. The Commissary department offers were made for 96,000 barrels. The bids ranged from $[illegible] to $[illegible], only No. 2 flour was accepted.

The case of the Santiago Brig Mardello against Matilda C. Gray and others, a California land case involving a large amount of valuable land at San Francisco was before the Superior Court to-day and excited more than ordinary interest. The opening argument was concluded by F. F. Galpin, Esq., of New York. Mr. Carlisle will reply to-morrow.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says Gen. Hancock is summoned before the War Committee to-day, to testify as to the management of the Army of the Potomac.

Indications now are that Meade will be temporarily retained in command of the army, which is to be divided into three divisions, under Sedgwick, Hancock and Warren. Gen. Grant will also have two corps under Burnside and Sigel.

Official advices from Arkansas state that there is a steady return there of citizens to their allegiance, many prominent rebels being among the number. Gen. Albert Pike has, it is averred, made overtures for an amnesty.

The *Post's* special says the charge that the Government has paid transportation for civilians to return home to vote, is ascertained to be entirely false.

The Committee on Elections has taken up the Kentucky contested election case. It is upon alleged military interference.

FROM DESMOINES.

Iowa Legislative and other Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, March 22, 1864.

The Senate passed the following bills to-day:

A bill to provide for the publication of the laws of this session in German newspapers, and appointing Theodore Yulich, of the Burlington *Tribune*, translator.

A bill to separate the offices of County Treasurer and Recorder.

A bill for the purchase of the Capitol building, and the Valley Railroad bill.

The House passed the bill providing for the publication and distribution of the Adjutant General's report for 1863, and a bill locating the executive office at Desmoines, and fixing the Governor's salary at $2,500.

The bill defining the duties and fixing the compensation of County Superintendents was so amended as to leave the duties and pay to be fixed by the Boards of Supervisors in the several counties.

The bill authorizing Boards of Supervisors to increase the salary of District Judges to $1,000, was lost.

The gold bill had its last parliamentary kick to-day, and the State will have no specie for sale this year.

Yesterday, Capt. Moore, from the Senate Special Committee, reported a substitute for the bill to increase the compensation of soldiers. The substitute provides that the counties shall levy a tax of not less than two mills on the dollar, to be kept as a separate fund from all other county revenue, and be distributed under direction of the Board of Supervisors as the exigencies of soldiers' families may indicate is proper and humane. It was passed 38 to 6.

The Railroad tax bill came up to-day. Mr. Woolson made an able speech in favor of it, and Mr. Hunt replied to him. He moved to table it, which was done 21 to 16, and it is dead.

The House killed two Bills yesterday, after a good fight on each, to wit; Hildeth's bill for the publication of the proceedings of Boards of Supervisors in newspapers at the expense of the County; and the bill to abolish the Board of Supervisors and substitute three Commissioners elected at large.

Both Houses agreed to go into joint convention on Wednesday night, to elect a Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Gov. Stone has written a letter to Col. Williamson, of the 4th Infantry, which is published in the *Register*, expressing unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of the soldiers who avenged the murder of Mather by killing Carns, the murderer. The Governor says the supremacy of the law must be sustained at all hazards and counsels the soldiers to surrender themselves without resistance to the civil authority.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Legislative Matters

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., March 22, 1864.

The Assembly to-day passed bills authorizing garnishee suits in Circuit Courts relating to depositions in certain cases, and providing homesteads conveyed by will shall be exempt from execution. To incorporate the American Copper Mining, Smelting and Manufacturing Company. To appropriate to the Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb $5,600; and State Reform School $9,500. Under pressure of high taxes some disposition was manifested to cut down appropriations to benevolent institutions, but the sums reported by the Committee were finally agreed to. Its friends expect the bill authorizing the bridging of the Mississippi will pass to-morrow.

The Assembly to-day adopted a joint resolution for a Committee to inquire whether there is any legislation necessary in regard to the bounty tax.

A resolution was adopted limiting members to two speeches of not more than ten minutes each on any one subject.

Considerable debate occurred on a bill designed to promote the interests of the eastern division of the Milwaukee and Lacrosse Railroad, and prevent the western division from adopting Watertown, by providing that where parts of a continuous line of railroad pass into different hands it shall be operated as a through route. It was ruined by amendments, and then indefinitely postponed.

A large number of bills were considered in Committee of the Whole.

The vote passing the Janesville and Afton Railroad charter was re-considered, and the bill referred to the Railroad Committee.

The 11th regiment reached here about one o'clock last night, and was welcomed and supplied with excellent suppers by the State authorities. This morning the regiment paraded the city in fine style, and was formally received by Gov. Lewis at the east front of the capitol with an eloquent speech, the reading of the resolutions of the Legislature complimenting the soldiers, and exchange of their war-torn banners for splendid new ones. Major Morgan, of Gen. Washburne's staff, who had served in the same field with the regiment, made some powerful remarks, referring to its brilliant history, and expressing the opinion that they were as hostile to rebels at home as to rebels in the field, to which an emphatic response was given.

Gen. Fairchild, formerly of the 2d regulars, who had served with many of the 11th men, was called for and happily responded. Cheers for all sorts of good things were given by the regiment. A large crowd of citizens and members of the Legislature were present.

The formal reception of the 19th regiment is postponed till paid $175,000 now due, the men are rested, and the weather is less frigid.

FROM ST. PAUL.

A Rebel Murderer Arrested.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, March 22.

The 4th regiment arrived yesterday and were furnished a dinner at the "International." To-day they were furloughed and have dispersed to their homes.

A Lieutenant belonging to Quantrell's gang was arrested here this morning. His name is Vandevere, and he is said to be one of the most desperate of the whole crew. He is known to have committed two murders with his own hands in Ray county, Mo., and was engaged in the sacking of Lawrence. Some two months since he came to this city and secured employment as porter at the Winslow House. Two men came here a week ago [illegible]

[illegible] in search of him, and had given up the search and were in the stage on their way home, when this fellow brought some trunks to the coach, was recognized and arrested. He is now under close guard, and will be taken to St. Joseph to-morrow, where he will be tried by Court Martial for murder. His wife accompanies him.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

State Military Intelligence.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22, 1864.

The reception dinner given to the veterans of Silversparre's (now DeGrasse's) Battery, at Concert Hall, to-day, was a pleasant affair.

General White welcomed the veterans in a few well-timed remarks.

General Fuller spoke at some length, in his eloquent and happy manner, and was enthusiastically cheered by the company.

Short addresses were also made by Hon. O. M. Hatch, Major Heferman, Colonel Mudd and Colonel Frank Sherman.

All of the battery have enlisted except two men.

John Bouar, of St. Clair county, was to-day brought before U. S. Commissioner Adams, charged with resisting a deserter from U. S. officer Owen Devaney. He was bound over in the sum of $2,000 to appear at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

The 37th Illinois volunteers passed through this city to-day, *en route* for Chicago. Two other Illinois veteran regiments are now at Cairo, and two at St. Louis. These regiments are from the 17th Corps, and have been in Sherman's late raid.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters at Vicksburg and Cairo.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 22, 1864.

The steamer Von Phul arrived this morning from Vicksburg. She brought up the 5th Iowa cavalry veterans, numbering 350, under the command of Major Parnham.

We were informed that the whole regiment mustered nearly 1,100 men. The balance are mostly recruits.

Gen. McPherson and staff came up on the Von Phul, also a portion of the 10th Missouri and a portion of the 1st Kansas regiment.

The Pauline Carroll arrived this morning from New Orleans. She brings dates of the 15th. There is no news of importance.

The passing and repassing of so many veteran soldiers gives our city quite a lively appearance.

Some outrages have been perpetrated by them, chiefly while under the influence of liquor, but usually their conduct is very good.

A member of the 17th New York entered a house to-day, under pretence of washing, but as his conduct looked suspicious the lady went for help, while he helped himself to eight shirts, besides drawers and socks. He was arrested and put in custody. This regiment is made up of the old Zouave regiment, the members of which were formerly called "Pet Lambs."

CAIRO, March 22.—The steamer Pauline Carroll, from New Orleans, 17th, has arrived with a cargo of sugar and molasses for St. Louis. There is no news of general interest. As the steamer was leaving Memphis on the 20th, a block of buildings used as a Commissary store, fell, burying beneath the ruins about forty persons and five or six soldiers who were guarding the stores.

The steamer Von Phul passed up for St. Louis with the 5th Illinois cavalry, veterans, *en route* home on furlough.

Major General McPherson and staff arrived on the same steamer and left for Nashville.

FROM GENERAL BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The *Inquirer's* New Orleans letter says: General Banks took the field on the 9th, leaving for Franklin to direct the operations. The force is composed of 13,000 cavalry, with twenty-four light guns, in four brigades, under General Lee, and will sweep across the country and thence into Texas.

THE WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Coast Blockade—Rebel News.

NEWBERN, March 19.—The recent raid on Richmond caused the rebel Gen. Picket to send several of his regiments from this State to Virginia, just as he was ready to commence operations in this direction. These regiments are returning, however, evidently with a view of carrying out their original intentions.

Gov. Vance, in one of his recent speeches, stated that Gen. Lee depended on North Carolina for the support of his army. He dwells on the importance of keeping the railroads in good condition, on the ground that Lee could not remain in Virginia forty-eight hours after they should fail to perform their mission.

The Wilmington *Journal*, in speaking of the success of blockade runners in getting into that port, says the statistics for the past year show that on an average only one out of twenty have been captured.

In rough weather the blockaders are obliged to go to sea, which, with the exception of dark nights, is most auspicious time for our skillful pilots who, with the aid of our perfect system of signal lights, seldom miss their way.

The report of Gov. Vance, showing the amount of rebel supplies received through this blockaded port, discloses a most startling state of things. Everything the enemy could ask for is received through this channel, in great quantities.

An experienced naval officer has remarked that, owing to the peculiar situation of the coast, its numerous channels embracing an area of thirty miles, the entire navy of the United States could not make the blockade of Wilmington effective.

Hon. W. W. Holden is out in a card announcing himself a candidate for Governor of North Carolina.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Union League Captured by the Rebels—Attempt of Rebels to Escape.

BALTIMORE, March 20.—A company of roving rebels made a dash into Bath, Morgan Co., Va., yesterday, and captured the Union League, which was in session at the time; also, two Representatives to the West Virginia Legislature. After robbing a number of the citizens, the rebels escaped with their plunder and prisoners. There are but few rebels in the Valley and this is the first instance for weeks that they have committed any depredations. Parties from the upper Valley report that all furloughed rebel soldiers have been called back to their respective commands in the army.

Prisoners confined in the Military Prison here made an attempt to escape, *a la* Morgan, on Thursday night. They made a hole two feet square through a wall three feet thick, and one of them succeeded in sliding out feet foremost upon the street, when he was observed by the guard who made chase, and after shooting at the fugitive, captured him. The other prisoners heard the report of the gun and made no attempt to follow their companion. Of course none of the prisoners knew who made the hole in the wall or who intended to escape.

FROM LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

Railroad Smash-up—Political and Military.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—Last night's train hence to Nashville collided at three o'clock this morning, at Tunnel Hill, in the tunnel, with a hospital train bound northward, causing a smash-up of cars, but injuring none of the passengers seriously.

The Nashville friends of Gov. Johnson here confidently expect his nomination by the Republican Convention as Vice President on the ticket with Lincoln.

The report that Gen. Gordon Granger has been relieved of the command of the 4th Army Corps, is untrue. He is in the front.

Surgeon Gross, Medical Director of the 14th Army Corps, has been relieved on his own request, and goes to Annapolis.

In pursuance of Department orders the gambling houses of this city were closed to-night and all the gamblers ordered to leave the city, and prohibits their returning under severe penalty.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1864.

SENATE.

Mr. CLARK, of N. H., called up the Senate bill amending the act relating to foreign coins and the coinage of cents, which was passed. The bill provides that the weight of the cent shall be 48 grains, and that it shall be composed of 95 per cent copper and 5 per cent zinc or tin. It also provides for coinage of a 2 cent piece of same composition.

Petitions were presented against the extension of Goodyear's patent.

Resolutions were presented from the Union Merchant's Exchange of St. Louis, praying for the construction of a ship canal around the Upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi, the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan canal, and for a ship canal around Niagara Falls. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass., introduced a bill to carry into effect the treaty with England for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound companies. It appoints a commissioner to co-operate with a commissioner of England to investigate and adjust such claims.

A resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to how many nine months' men were raised under the militia law of the last Congress; how many were volunteers and how many were drafted; whether the $25 bounty had been paid to the nine months' volunteers, and why it was withheld, and whether any bounty had been paid to any drafted men.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of Cal., offered the following joint resolutions:

Resolved, That the occupation of Mexico by the Emperor of France, or any person indicated by him as Emperor of Mexico, is an offence to the people of the United States.

Resolved, That the movements of the government of France and the threatened movement of an Emperor improvised by the Emperor of France, demand of this Republic war, if insisted upon.

Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., reported a bill prohibiting interstate slave trade.

After Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House considered the bill reported by Mr. DAVIS from the Special Committee to provide a civil government to the States usurped or overthrown by the rebellion.

Mr. DAVIS, of Maryland, made a speech in favor of giving the rebellious States a Republican form of Government without slavery. He opposed President Lincoln's plan of reconstruction as impracticable. He regarded the Emancipation Proclamation as not valid, but to be determined as a Judicial question.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, spoke against slavery and advocated the bill. Adjourned.

A Three Days' Conflagration in Japan.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A letter from Japan in the New York *Tribune*, reports the burning of 80,000 houses and 300 warehouses in the city of Osaseka, with the loss of five hundred to one thousand lives. The fire lasted three days.

From East Tennessee.

CUMBERLAND GAP, March 20.—Lieut. Col. Davis of the 11th Tennessee (Federal) cavalry, surrounded and taken prisoner [illegible] and reached our lines safely. He was treated very inhumanly while in rebel hands.

Two companies of the 31st Indiana scouting up the Virginia road, came upon the enemy's pickets, killing one and wounding another, and returned to [illegible]

From New Mexico.

[illegible] camp last evening, with four horses, wagons, arms and seven prisoners, including the notorious rebel guides and bushwhackers, Green and Butler, who have long been a terror to Union citizens.

KANSAS CITY, March 22.—The Santa Fe mail was delayed three days by a terrible snow storm in the Raton Mountains.

The *New Mexican News*, received to the 5th, says an exploring party started for the Navajoe country, under the guidance of a captive Indian woman, who offers to guide them to a place where gold is abundant.

The Navajoes are coming in by thousands, settling the new reservation. There is a prospect of the tribe becoming permanently and peacefully located.

Meetings have been held in New Mexico endorsing Gen. Carlton, who is assailed by the Eastern papers.

From Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says, the reports circulated of war between Gov. Vidaurri and the Juarez government, are fabricated. Vidaurri and two other Governors suggested to Juarez to resign. He refused, whereupon they withdrew their request, and promised to support him with the forces of their respective States. Urega was about to attack Guadaljara with 10,000 men, and Diaz was on the eve of attacking Orizaba with 8,000 men. The hostility of the people to French intervention is unabated.

From Chattanooga.

LOUISVILLE, March 22.—The Louisville *Journal's* Chattanooga special says, on the authority of deserters, that Morgan's command is still opposite Decatur, and cannot be mounted from the scarcity of horses.

Deserters from Longstreet's army say he is doubtless moving to General Lee.

Rhode Island Copperhead Convention.

PROVIDENCE, March 22.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day and made the following nominations: For Governor, Elisha R. Potter; Lieut. Governor, Thos. A. Reynolds; Secretary of State, J. Titus; Attorney General, Nicholas Van Slyck.

Blockade Runner Destroyed.

The *Herald's* Key West letter reports that the English blockade runner steamer Newman, while attempting to run the blockade of Swanee river, was run ashore.

To prevent her falling into our hands she was burned by the crew. Some fifty-five bales of cotton were saved by our vessels.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 22.—The opening of the great Metropolitan Fair is postponed to April 4.

It is snowing in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia. The weather is very cold.

The Fire at Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 19, 1864.—By the burning of the new Presbyterian Church, in which the Sanitary Fair Commission were holding their Fair last evening, Messrs. Terry & Pickering, the contractors of the building, lose $10,000.

The money that had been taken at the Fair was saved.

A boy by the name of Freddy Hart perished from suffocation, and his body has since been taken out of the ruins.

The following persons were injured: Mr. M. Converse, an old gentleman, aged seventy years, seriously; Mr. Henry Covell, seriously; Clark Ingraham, slightly; S. S. Hamlin, slightly.

But few of the articles in the Fair were saved.

The building was full of ladies and children when the fire broke out, and it is a wonder the loss of life was not more serious.

The building was valued at $35,000, and insured for $10,000.

The Opposition to Lethargy.

Notwithstanding the pretended flutter of certain aspirants in the present canvass, it is very certain that the retiring board of officers of the Y. M. A. do not, as they need not, consider themselves alluded to in the phrase "dead lethargy." The friends of the opposition understand Mr. Chittenden to have referred to the lethargy prevailing in the Association and in the community at large, of which lethargy no one can better judge than the few indefatigable officers who in spite of such obstacles have year by year carried the Association forward. There are on the opposition ticket two members of the present Board of Managers. There are associated with its management several former officers of the Y. M. A. Its most strenuous advocates are among the oldest friends of the Association, by whose exertions it was put in the field. These know the lethargy which has held the Association back from progress, and earnestly oppose it. They ask and will receive aid enough from the membership on Saturday to show that the Association is like-minded and ready to enter upon a new future.

NO LETHARGY.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 22, 1864.

HOGS—Corn fatted scarce at $[illegible], gross.

PROVISIONS—City mess in light demand at $[illegible]; country in fair demand at $[illegible]; the demand for rumps is good at $[illegible]; bulk meats are active at [illegible] for shoulders in bulk; sides, [illegible] for 80 to 90 pound averages; heavy sides and shoulders are scarce, and are the most inquired for. Hams would bring 11¼ loose. Demand fair. Smoked shoulders, fair at 9¾, but heavy and held at 9¾c. Clear sides sell at 11¾@12c; no demand for rib. Hams active at 12¾@13c for plain; 13½@15 for sugar cured canvassed and packed.

LARD—Market dull and offering at 12¼c for city; held and got 11¾@11½.

WHISKY—Market excited under the news from New York, and closes at 89@90c.

GRAIN—Rye and Barley unchanged. Oats dull at 78c in bulk. Red wheat held at $1.28@1.30, with sales of prime at $1.28; white unchanged. Corn in demand at [illegible] for shelled, but little offering for $1.00. Ear held at [illegible].

GROCERIES—Market firm and active but unchanged. Sales at auction on the landing of 239 hhds good to prime raw sugar at 15@15 3-16.

FLOUR—Market dull and held at $5.70@5.75 for superfine.

Milwaukee Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, March 22.

FLOUR—Dull and nominally unchanged.

WHEAT—Receipts 7,000 bu. Market advanced 1c. Sales this morning—1,000 bu No. 1 Spring, in for storage, at $1.17¾; 8,000 bu do for storage, at $1.15[illegible]; 1,300 bu No. 1 Spring, buyer's option, all month, at $1.17¾; 4,000 bu do., buyer's option all April 20th, at $1.18, free on board; 10,000 bu do. till April 20th, at $1.19, subject to storage. Sales on 'Change: 19,000 bu Spring in store at $1.15½@1.15¾; 33,000 bu No. 1, buyer's option all month, at $1.15¾@1.16. The market at the Newhall House this evening is a shade higher. Sales 9,000 bu 1 Spring at $1.15¾.

OATS—Scarce and firm. Sales [illegible] No. 1 delivered at 62½c.

CORN—Firm. Sales 700 bus new shelled on track at 93c; 1,200 do. in store, free of storage, at 88c; 700 bu ear corn on track at 78c.

BARLEY—Firmer. Sales 150 bu prime delivered at $1.20.

RYE—Nominal at 90c on track.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Sales 15 bbls country tallow at 10¼c; 10 bbls city do. at 10¾c.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 22, 1864.

TOBACCO—Market easy for lower grades and steady for leaf. Sales include 101 hhds and 20 bxs, viz.: 1 hhd scraps $5.50; 15 do green lugs $4.00@5.35; 19 do factory do $5.90@6.40; 22 do planters' do $6.00@8.25; 19 do common shipping leaf $9.50@15.50; 9 do medium do $16.10@17.50; 6 do good $18.00@20.00; 10 do medium manufacturing leaf $14.00@[illegible].

GROCERIES—Market stringently stiff, with prime sugar fully ½c higher. We quote common to choice Louisiana at 14½@16½c in second hands, and held firm at these figures. New plantation molasses is also firm at 75@80c ℔ gallon. Coffee held in second hands at 38@39c for common to prime Rio. Tea has advanced largely. Rice very firm at 9¼@10½c.

GRAIN—Corn firmer, with sales of 380 sacks old at $1.03; 730 do old at $1.03 delivered; 2,280 do old at $1.05, subject to inspection; 129 do choice new at $1.02. Rye and Barley—Rye firmer. To-day, sales of 80 sacks at $1c; 71 do barley on private terms.

HAY—Firm and more active. Sales of 59 bales tight pressed at $22.00; 30 do do at $20.00; 165 do loose at $27.50; 40 do do at $27.00 ℔ ton, delivered.

WHISKY—Sales 156 brls at 85½c; 246 do in lots at 85c ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm, with sales of 200 brls mess at $21.00 ℔ brl.

New York Cattle Market—March 22.

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, $14.50@16.00; ordinary to good, $12.00@13.50; common, $10.50@11.50; inferior, $[illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extra, $[illegible]; prime, $7.50@8.50; ordinary, $6.00@7.50; common, $[illegible]; inferior, $[illegible].

SWINE—Corn fed, 7½@8½c; still fed, [illegible].

The market for beef cattle was not essentially different from last week; the number on sale was much smaller than last week.

VEALS—Tolerably active; from 7 to 9½@10c—the latter an extreme rate.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Not so plenty, and ½c higher.

SWINE—In better demand and rather higher.

RECEIPTS—Beeves, 3,480; Cows and Calves, [illegible]; Veal Calves, 321; Sheep and Lambs, 261; Swine, 5,776.

New York Money Market—March 22.

MONEY—More active and firmer at 6@7.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Advanced to 179@179¾ for bankers' bills.

GOLD—Firmer, opening at 63½, advancing to 64½, declining to 63½@64, and closing at 63¾@[illegible].

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Steady at about yesterday's quotations.

New York Market.—March 22.

COTTON—Opened weak, closed more active and firmer at [illegible] for middling upland; [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible] better and fair inquiry at $[illegible] for extra [illegible]

[illegible]

New York Stock Market—March 22.

[illegible]

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20—A COMPLETE SYNOPSIS of Local Intelligence from the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Michigan, Indiana, etc.
21—CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS FOR THE WEEK.
22—INFORMATION FROM ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE ARMY.
23—A FULL AND THOROUGH REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET FOR THE WEEK.
24—A great variety of other intelligence from all parts of the world. Altogether furnishing a complete narration of events for the past week.

Price 5 cents per copy; $2 per year; or 10 copies for $15.

NOW READY.

NOTICE.—Mr. T. R. Crampton is requested to call at the Freight Office of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad and hear of something to his advantage.

NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE.—A neat residence for sale on the North Side, south of Chicago avenue and east of Clark. Lot 50x150 feet. Price $5500, ½ cash and the balance on time at 7 per cent. A large list of Business and Residence Property for sale by WALKER & KERFOOT, 90 Washington street.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN desiring FIRST-CLASS pictures should visit Everitt's Art Gallery, 111 Lake street. This gallery (which is more easy of access than any other in the city) has just undergone a complete alteration, and is now in point of neatness and comfort, second to none in the West. The old price of $2 per dozen for Cartes de Visite is still maintained. RAY NIAS, Agent.

TO FARMERS.—A section or about eight hundred acres of PRAIRIE LAND In Central Illinois, near a station, is to be broken and planted with corn and wheat this spring, fenced and provided with house. Persons desiring to contract for such work will please address R. F., Box 236, Chicago, P. O., immediately, stating terms, and full address.

GENERAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.—Commissioner of Deeds; Commissioner U. S. Court of Claims; U. S. Commissioner and Notary Public; all legal documents properly certified. PHILIP A. HOYNE, Post Office Building. Mr. Hoyne is a Commissioner of Deeds for every State and Territory.

IDAHO.—Any person lately returned from Virginia City, Idaho, who can give any information of N. J. DAVIS, will confer a favor by calling at the Boston Coffee Mills, 69 Monroe street, or sending the information to THOMPSON, PHILLIPS & CO., Box 1847, Chicago.

UNITED STATES MARSHALL'S SALE IN ADMIRALTY.—By virtue of twelve writs of sale by the Hon. Samuel H. Treat, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, [illegible] will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, at Cairo, in said District, on the 7th and 8th day of April, A. D. 1864, [illegible] 123 bales of cotton, a large lot of sugar, whisky, brandy, dry goods, lumber, tar, &c., &c., the same having been ordered by the Court to be sold. D. L. PHILLIPS, U. S. Marshal. Springfield, Ill., March 21, 1864.

TO UPHOLSTERS.—All Upholsters are invited to meet their fellow workmen this (Wednesday) evening at eight (8) o'clock, at 49 South Lasalle street, and bring with them the price lists of their respective shops. COMMITTEE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A MAN TO INVEST IN THE GRAIN BUSINESS.—The lease of Warehouse with elevators and Fixtures complete, capable of doing a business of 100,000 bushels grain per annum, and in one of the best locations in the State, is offered for sale cheap. For particulars apply to ISAAC N. ASH & CO., No. 8 Pomeroy's Building.

TO MILL OWNERS AND LUMBER DEALERS.—The undersigned is desirous of selling 300,000 feet of White and Yellow Pine Logs, cut on the St. Croix River this last winter. And of a very superior quality. For further particulars address F. B. LACY, P. M., St. Croix Falls, Polk County, Wis.

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS Will sail from New York as follows: EDINBURGH..........March 26th. CITY OF WASHINGTON..........April 2d. CITY OF BALTIMORE..........April 9th. CITY OF LONDON..........April 16th. Rates of passage by the fortnightly line, payable in currency. First Cabin, to Cork or Liverpool, $95. Third Class, $35. Tickets issued from Liverpool or Queenstown to Chicago for $35. For further information apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, Southwest corner Lake and Clark streets.

PROPOSALS FOR COOK COUNTY BONDS.

For sale fifty six per cent. Bonds of Cook County, of $1,000 each, payable in the City of New York, the interest semi-annually, and the principal in 10 to 20 years. Proposals for the purchase of any or all of said bonds will be received up to FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., with the right to reject any bid. By order of the Board of Supervisors, A. GIBBS, Chairman of War Fund Com. Chicago, March 12th, 1864.

OIL! OIL!! FAIRBANK, PECK & CO., Manufacturers of LARD OIL. And Double Pressed Stearine. Office, No. 5 Board Trade Build'g.

LESTER'S PATENT HEATING AND Ventilating Furnace

This old and well established Furnace, both Brick and Portable for hard or soft coal or wood, needs no long story to sustain its character as a cheap, durable and economical apparatus for heating houses, churches, halls, &c. The best of workmen and materials are employed in manufacturing and putting up these Furnaces. The public are invited to call and see for themselves, or refer to any of my customers, amongst whom I will name the following, viz: C. G. Hammond, Esq., Richards, Crumbaugh & Shaw, Wm. W. Farwell, Esq., Jarvis & Butler, Watson Y. Coe, Esq., Fairbanks & Greenleaf, Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., E. Hawes, Esq., Jos. Medill, Editor Tribune, Geo. B. Carpenter, Esq., Wm. Bross, W. N. Buzzard, Esq., E. Burling, Architect, H. A. Johnson, M. D., T. V. Wadskier, Architect, F. B. Peabody, Esq., A. Bauer, Architect, A. C. Hesing, Esq. 53 LASALLE STREET, CHICAGO.

SECOND-HAND PACKING BOXES For sale cheap. Sizes 70x14x24 and 90x14x15 inches in good order and suitable for heavy articles. A large lot and more coming. Inquire at 233 LAKE STREET.

FLAX SEED FOR SALE. 5,000 bushels choice Selected & Screened Seed For Sowing purposes. E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago Lead and Oil Works.

1864. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1864.

Having returned from the East, where I have spent a month in arranging and perfecting my styles for the Spring and Summer of 1864, as well as making choice selections of London and Paris goods for Gentlemen's wear (including many novelties) I am prepared to furnish the same to my patrons in the most genteel and approved style of the art, with appropriate taste.

GENTS' OUTFITTING. [illegible] SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS. [illegible] DRIVING GLOVES. [illegible] HALF HOSE. [illegible] SUSPENDERS. [illegible] KID GLOVES. [illegible] SCARFS. [illegible] UMBRELLAS. [illegible] CANES. [illegible] FOR INVALIDS. [illegible] ABDOMEN SUPPORTERS. [illegible] E. B. London and Paris Goods [illegible] EDWARD ELY, Woolen Draper and Tailor, [illegible]

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

REGULAR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: HON. E. S. WILLIAMS, Judge Circuit Court.

FOR VICE PRESIDENTS: S. P. FARRINGTON, of Day, Allen & Co., Rev. CHARLES E. CHENEY, Rec. Christ Ch.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: L. SWORMSTEDT, Jr., of G. C. Cook & Co.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY: J. F. GILLETTE, of A. E. Kent & Co.

FOR TREASURER: S. A. KEAN, of Preston, Willard & Kean.

FOR MANAGERS: J. G. SWEET, of Western Union Telegraph Company, J. W. STANLEY, of H. W. Hinsdale & Co., F. A. EMORY, Agent Liverpool Steamship Company. L. J. GAGE, Cashier Merchants Savings, Loan and Trust Company, J. N. BARKER, of Barker & Tuley.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Election Monday, March 28, 1864.

OPPOSITION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: E. S. WELLS, Of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner.

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: W. H. RAND, Of Chicago Tribune Company.

FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT: H. B. SKINNER, With Farwell, Field & Co.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: H. W. ADAMS, Of Adams & Hitchcock.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY: D. W. BAKER, Of D. W. Baker & Brother.

FOR TREASURER: S. L. UNDERWOOD, Of Underwood & Co.

FOR MANAGERS: CHARLES COVELL, of Kellogg & Covell. JAMES W. BOYDEN, U. S. Pension Paymaster. H. W. FULLER, of Fuller, Finch & Fuller. L. J. GAGE, Cashier M. S. L. and Trust Company. J. M. CUTLER, of Home Mutual Insurance Co.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Election March 28th, 1864.

REGULAR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT: HENRY M. SHEPARD, Attorney at Law.

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: GEORGE M. KIMBARK, Of Hall, Kimbark & Co.

FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT: U. H. CROSBY, Of U. S. Crosby & Co.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: J. THORNE CLARKSON, Attorney at Law.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY: WILLIAM D. KERFOOT, Of Walker & Kerfoot.

FOR TREASURER: JACOB G. CONRAD, Banker.

MANAGERS: CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, of Bowen Bros. CHARLES H. CRAM, with Doggett, Bassett & Hills. J. W. SMITH, Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. JOHN B. DRAKE, of Gage & Drake. GILBERT E. SMITH, of Philip Wadsworth & Co. F. W. LUDLOW, Agent of Grover & Baker's S. M. Co. T. W. BAXTER, of T. W. Baxter & Co.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

Election March 28th, 1864.

OPPOSITION TICKET.

"Opposition to nothing but a dead lethargy in the affairs of the Association."—*Mr. Chittenden's Letter of Acceptance.*

FOR PRESIDENT: GEO. R. CHITTENDEN.

FOR FIRST VICE PRESIDENT: HENRY W. HINSDALE, Of H. W. Hinsdale & Co.

FOR SECOND VICE PRESIDENT: CHAS. H. REED, Of Knox & Reed.

FOR CORRESPONDING SECRETARY: JOHN HOWLAND THOMPSON, Of Thompson & Bishop.

FOR RECORDING SECRETARY: D. P. HATHAWAY, Cashier Tremont House.

FOR TREASURER: IRA HOLMES, Cashier Third National Bank.

FOR MANAGERS: CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN, Of Bowen Brothers. ED. S. ISHAM, Attorney at Law. ALFRED COWLES, Of Chicago Tribune. S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent C. & M. R. R. Co. WM. SPRAGUE, Of Lewis, Page & Co. MURRY NELSON, Of Murry Nelson & Co. GEORGE TAYLOR, Of J. H. Wicker & Co.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Indigo Blue Jeans, Satinets, &c., &c. Dealers Exclusively in PIECE GOODS for MEN'S WEAR. WE CAN OFFER INDUCEMENTS TO CLOSE BUYERS.

LAND WARRANTS. LAND WARRANTS AND BOUNTY SCRIP, Wanted at an Advance. E. W. MORSE, Agent, Office of Buxton & Co., Bankers, Cor. Lake and Clark Streets. Box 6186.

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS AXLE GREASE &c. 175 Lake Street.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in store, and daily arriving, a very large and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, purchased for cash, at favorable periods, whereby we are able to present to our friends and the Trade generally, every inducement, both in goods and prices, that can be found East or West. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Chicago. Our firm in St. Louis is S. C. DAVIS & CO.

ONE THOUSAND MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY, For W. W. WRIGHT, Colonel and Chief Engineer U. S. Railroads, Division Mississippi. [illegible] Apply at the office of L. B. BOOMER, 39 Dearborn street.

PROCTER & GAMBLE, 24 West Second Street, CINCINNATI, Manufacturers' and Wholesale Dealers in STAR CANDLES, LARD OIL, GERMAN SOAP, Pearl Starch, Fancy Soaps, &c. CANDLES SOLD BY ACTUAL WEIGHT. The well known article of "Mottled" German Soap continues to be made of standard quality, the most reliable Family Soap in the market. The public are cautioned against imitations of this brand.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GRANT. On the [illegible] inst., we shall publish a half life size portrait of the Great Hero of Vicksburg and Chattanooga, Which will be a true and perfect likeness, and executed in the highest STYLE OF ART. Liberal discounts made to the trade and canvassers, and in cities of ten thousand inhabitants and upwards, we will give the exclusive right to sell it upon the condition of properly advertising it to the public. All orders must be addressed to BRYANT, HOVEY & CO., Publishers, Importers & Jobbers of Stationery, 84 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

PAPER HANGINGS, New Styles RECEIVING DAILY AT THE OLD STAND 70 LAKE STREET, E. G. L. FAXON.

To House Furnishers. BEDDING, The Best Assortment in the City. 70 LAKE STREET, E. G. L. FAXON, WINDOW SHADES, Wholesale and Retail. SHADES PUT UP TO ORDER.

Savage, Keith & Wood, NOW OFFER TO THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE 5,000 Doz. HOSIERY, AND 1,000 Doz. GLOVES, At much less than present NEW YORK PRICES, At their new double store rooms 10, 12 and 14 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs.)

GEORGE M. HOW, (Late SHICKFORD & HOW) Commission Merchant, OFFICE No. 1, 46 Lasalle Street, Chicago. Prompt personal attention paid to the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, Hides, Live Stock, Salt, Lumber, &c. Refer to the principal merchants and bankers of the city.

PURINGTON & SCRANTON, Ship Chandlers, Offer for sale a full assortment of CORDAGE AND TWINES, CHAINS, ANCHORS, OAKUM, TAR, Cotton and Hemp Canvass, Wool Sacking, Sails, Tents, Awnings, Flags, &c. 209 South Water Street.

FLAX STRAW.—We pay the highest market prices for ROTTED FLAX STRAW, Delivered at railway stations, or at our Flax Mill in Chicago. WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO., 32 LAKE STREET.

NEW GOODS! Toilet Goods, Extracts Cologne, Hair Brushes, Dressing Combs, Fancy Goods, Fine Pomades, Pocket Cutlery, Infant Brushes, Bathing Towels, Hand Mirrors, [illegible] BLISS & SHARP, Druggists, 144 Lake Street. [illegible] BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake Street.

HOUSEKEEPERS ATTENTION. Something entirely New, Neat, Novel and Useful. No family should be without the Franklin Dish Washer. A very simple and unique contrivance for washing dishes without putting the hands into water. [illegible] Ladies who are now using them would not part with them under any circumstances. Price $[illegible]. Delivered to any part of the city. Address FRANKLIN DISH WASHER, P. O. Drawer 6361, Chicago.

FLAX SEED. PRIME FLAX SEED. For sowing purposes, for sale by McCORMICK & CALLENDER, [illegible]

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and Sold at the Regular Stock Exchange, N. Y., ON COMMISSION, BY TYLER, ULLMANN & CO., Cor. Clark and Lake streets. Securities Carried on Margins.

AWNINGS.—We have a fine and large assortment of Plain and Fancy Cotton and Linen Duck, SUITABLE FOR Awnings and Window Screens. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

THE END OF COLONIZATION.

We have probably seen the last of a long line of attempts to colonize the blacks from this country, at least for an indefinitely long time. The Lincoln-Pomeroy endeavor has failed; the colony is to be broken up; that is, if anything remains to break up, and the whole thing settled off and ended. It is not at all strange that Mr. Lincoln, considering his origin, education and biases, should have sought in colonization a relief from what he supposed were imminent evils, in the early part of this war. Colonization was the common refuge of benevolent minds, as the mode of taking care of the blacks, for several decades. And, under a certain condition of things, the plan was well enough. That is, suppose slavery to be the perpetual policy of this nation, colonization was the natural resort of those who did not deem it wise to fight it, and yet whose wish was to benefit the colored races. For, as long as slavery was the sustained law, the black man could have no chance here. He was a thing, not a man. To make him a man, you must get him into a different atmosphere. You must put him where the shadow of the slave institution did not fall upon him. There was also the notion associated with this, of a crusade of civilization among the foreign colored tribes, by means of colonized negroes, which gave it more of sympathy in many minds than its own original aims.

But colonization was, after all, in the interest of slavery. It was a sort of safety valve for weak consciences. It served to reconcile a class of men to slavery. It offered an outlet for blacks, whom for any reason it was desirable to be rid of. Free blacks are always an irritation where slavery exists. Perhaps they could be induced to emigrate. If a colored man of any shade got too smart for safety, he could be sent abroad. If a conscience got uneasy at the institution, the black household could be expatriated.

Hence colonization became a sort of twin idea with slavery. On that account a party always rejected it. John Quincy Adams would never accept it, and the abolitionists proper always fought it from instinct. Indeed the perception of this fact worked a gradual decay of the colonization policy.

But slavery wrought into the texture of thought and feeling in this country, the notion, that black and white men could not live together except as one race enslaved the other. And so when it began to be seen, that slavery was actually beginning to break up, the first question of many was, where shall we send the blacks?

President Lincoln has made the discovery, as well as a good many others, that we need not be in a hurry to send them anywhere. At present they can be made vastly useful here. They will work, and do work, with any ordinary chance. And the country wants work more than anything else. Just see how scarce and high priced is labor. Look at the market values of all we eat and wear. We want corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, pigs, beef, sugar, cotton and wool, and everything else that we use. Labor is the thing to produce them; and who cares a straw whether the hands that put it forth are black, white or yellow, Saxon, Celtic or Nubian? Bring in the potatoes and you shall have a dollar for a bushel. Send on the eggs, and twenty or twenty-five cents is the purchase. Girls in the kitchen are getting two and three dollars per week, and the old sources for help of this kind seem about played out. A few Abyssinian girls who could wrestle with the kettles and cook a cabbage, would not come amiss in many a neighborhood. What folly, then, to send away your laborers. Such a country as this cannot by any possibility now conceivable have a surplus of labor in two hundred years.

"But the blacks and the whites can't live together." Yes they can. They have lived together since this country was settled, as well as in many other lands. If they can live together in slavery, why not in freedom? They have lived together in freedom; for no State is without free blacks. "But the blacks are a degraded race in such circumstances." That is true; and because it has been the interest of the slave-mongers that they should be degraded; and to keep the peace with them we have helped to degrade them. But we can live all the better with the blacks if we educate, and lift them up. Intelligence will make them respectable. It will help them to gain property; conduce to industry, skill in labor; help to deliver from vice, superstitions, and every way elevate them in the social scale. Intelligence and power are not the things that we despise; they are the things we respect.

There is a certain type of Irish peculiarity which we have not been in the habit of esteeming very highly hereabouts. But any one who observed that procession on St. Patrick's day, must have respected it. A better dressed, more orderly, and vigorous-looking set of young men we have seldom seen. Young Ireland is not exactly Old Ireland. We shall get rid of national biases and prejudices when once the causes of them disappear.

But amalgamation! what shall be said of that? Be easy, good friend, on that score. We are not going to do anything of the kind. Slavery, not freedom, is amalgamation. There can be political, commercial, industrial freedom and equality, without social mixture. In Great Britain, rank is scrupulously upheld where there is scope for progress in intelligence and acquisition. We are not without similar examples even in this country. People mingle freely in business, in education, and in religion, who have no purely social intermixtures. There is room enough for black and white to exist in a country as large as this.

Besides, the blacks have no notion of leaving it, and we are hardly ready to force them away. Their general reluctance to leave the country is a good reason why they should not. In the future, after a half century or a century, when their race has risen into full manhood, and acquired the impulses of manhood, very likely they may wish to emigrate, and the impulse may be as general and commanding as the contrary now is. It will be time enough then for them to go.

THE COPPERHEADS OUTFLANKING FREMONT.

Fremont occupies before the country a peculiar and almost indescribable position, such as perhaps no public man in this or any other country ever before sustained. Born in the South, peculiar circumstances made him the first standard-bearer of the first great party of Freedom. Educated a soldier, his conquests have been solely those of a philanthropist, and over the hearts of the fervent and religious abolitionist woman and men of the North. His wild frontier life surrounded his name with interest, and his romantic marriage to a lady of superior abilities, the dreamy story of his vast but unrealized wealth, the reserve which has kept him separated from the people, and the flashes of bold political utterances, seeming like prescience which have marked his way—all have tended to deepen the interest into an enthusiastic confidence and attachment on the part of hundreds of thousands who have never seen or known him.

It must be conceded, however, that while he is thus worshiped afar off by thousands of enthusiastic devotees, but few of any class, no prominent man of the vast host of those who have been brought into personal contact with him, have been able to retain in his presence the affection which glowed in their hearts while he was yet a distant idol.

It is hard for the newly made bridegroom on his bridal night, with a mind prepared only for fresh unfoldings of youthful bloom and beauty, to behold the object of his affection upon whose blushing cheeks, ruby lips, silken hair, teeth of pearl, and plumpy rounded form his imagination had so long and confidently dwelt, quietly lay upon the table, hair and teeth and swelling bosom, and then with a little castile soap—deposit the blushes and the ruby in the basin, leaving of his dear, departed fancy only a very plain female fact, and flooding his soul with the sad sentiment—

> "She's not what fancy painted her,
> I'm sadly taken in;
> If some one else had married her,
> I would have cared a pin."

All this is trying, but not more trying than has been to many of Fremont's once most ardent admirers, their first opportunity of personal contact with the great path-finder. We cite no instances, but if the above general statement does not apply to all the military and civil officers who were brought into personal contact with him from the commencement of this war to this day, we should be glad to learn the exceptions. From the distance he is admired. Face to face, we forbear from characterizing in appropriate terms, the estimation in which he is held by men of character and ability.

Knowing the hold he has had, and still to a degree has upon many who have only read about him, by an affection of which we can well judge, for we have prominently shared in it, we confess that we recoil with an indignation not unmixed with fear, at the strange coalition, now mysteriously breached between Copperheadism and Abolition—between Tammany Hall and freedom—between Fremont and Vallandigham. Such "miscegenation" is repulsive to a decent taste, and the howl of anxiety with which its consummation is anticipated by the whole Copperhead press, abundantly shows to whose mill it would bring grist. They have no true love for Fremont or anything he has ever said or done. Their pretended sudden regard for his character, and sympathy for him on his alleged ill treatment by the Administration, are but the seducer's kiss, the cheap price they are willing to pay for his ruin and their gratification. Can he be bought so low? We think not. But if he can, the plot to divide the Republican vote will not avail. Naked as Fremont was born into our political world, so naked would he go out of it.

He has gotten much wealth in the love of many hearts. But he can not carry that wealth with him into the grave of Copperheadism and infamy.

If he receives the nomination by the Republican party, hundreds of thousands will be glad to vote for him. He would be elected. There is not a Republican in the country who would run as a stump candidate against him. But if another receives it, and he attempts to divide the Republican vote, the only effect of which would be to elect a copperhead, we warn Mrs. Fremont and the other politicians, if any, who have him in charge, that the friends who have most admired him have done so because they are enthusiastic for principles rather than for persons. Upon the development of his complicity with such a plot for the defeat of Republican principles and for the elevation of a copperhead to the Presidency, in this hour of the country's agony, they, his present admirers, would, if the plot were dangerous, turn and rend him with a fury only mitigated by their contempt, or if the plot became despicable, as it doubtless soon would from its want of all the elements of success, these same admirers would be the first to write him down an ass. While we have ceased to be among the more enthusiastic admirers of Fremont, we have far too much respect for him to believe that he could become the cats paw to pick traitors' chestnuts out of the fire. If he could thus secede from the Republican party it would be but the secession on the pettiest scale of our smallest pet.

The Red River Expedition.

Shreveport the probable destination of the Red River Expedition is the capital of Caddo parish, Louisiana, situated near the foot of Caddo Lake, in the northwestern part of the State. It is finely located for business, on the Red river, being surrounded by an exceedingly fertile planting region, about thirty miles below the "great raft." Some fifty thousand bales of cotton were annually shipped from this place before the war, and a very large number of cattle from Texas. The town contains a large number of stores, several steam-mills, churches, a printing-office, and a resident population of about three thousand. Since the rebellion, Shreveport has been an extensive depot for commissary and other stores for the Trans-Mississippi Confederate troops, and up to the time of the siege of Vicksburg, formed an important link to the "chain of supplies" for the whole rebel army. There is a military prison there, which has at times contained a large number of Federal captives of war. It is two hundred and thirty miles from the mouth of the river.

From Shreveport there runs a railroad westward to Marshall, Texas, and sixteen miles beyond, making a line in all some sixty miles in length. Many years ago, a route was projected to Vicksburg, which was completed from the latter place west as far as the Washita river.

☞ The Hon. Joshua Dewey, of Jefferson county, New York, died on the 23rd of February, at the age of 97. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., in April, 1767. When Greton was threatened by the traitor Arnold, his brother was drafted, but Joshua took his place, creating no little remark by his childish appearance in the ranks. Eighty-one years ago he entered Yale College, and seventy-seven years ago he graduated. At his death he was the oldest graduate, though not the oldest man graduating, from that honorable institution. The Rev. Daniel Waldo, who graduated one year later, is now 101 years of age.

POLITICAL.

The old Pub. Func. is actually out for a vigorous prosecution of the war which he refused to quell. That crazy loon, Colorado Jewett, has been visiting him to enlist him in favor of peace through international mediation. It must have been a funny scene, crazy Jewett talking peace and the hoary-headed old sinner talking war and endorsing Horace Greeley.

—The Copperheads of Montgomery county, Ohio, have declared for the traitor Vallandigham for next President, on a platform of submission to the rebels.

—The following call for a Union meeting has been issued in Harrison county, Ky.:

CYNTHIANA, Ky., March 16.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In March last a convention of Union men met at Louisville, and showed by their spirit and acts that they had no sympathy with rebels or peace Democrats, nor respect for either. It appointed a Central Committee, composed of James Guthrie and others, a majority of whom have called for the meeting of another Convention, on the 25th of May next, to elect a State Electoral ticket, and appoint delegates to what they please to miscall the Union Conservative National Convention, to be held at Chicago on the 4th of July.

These gentlemen know very well that no such Convention is to meet at the time and place mentioned, and they know full well, also, that the Convention to meet at Chicago is called by the men who originated it, "The National Democratic Convention," and they know full well that they have no authority to sell out the Union men of Kentucky to the Peace Democracy of the North; that the originators of that body are the leaders of the Peace Democracy of the North, headed by Vallandigham, Ben and Fernando Wood, Voorhees and Vernon of Indiana, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Chicago *Times*, &c., who are now ready to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and have opposed the war against the rebels from the beginning. From the temper evinced by the Convention at Louisville, 18th of March last, toward Cravens, one of the Peace Democrats, who attempted to address that body, these gentlemen know that the Union men of Kentucky have no respect for that faction of bankrupt and defeated politicians. We say the Union men of Kentucky, such as are for overthrowing the rebellion at any cost, at all hazards, and by the use of every means necessary for accomplishing the purpose, despise the Peace Democracy and its tributaries, and that Messrs. Guthrie & Co., knew this when they issued said call. They know they had no power or authority to unite the Union men of Kentucky to the Vallandigham Democracy, and they know full well that the meaning of the scheme is to identify Kentucky with the rebels and their conduitors. We, the undersigned, Union men of Harrison county, invite all other Union men, like ourselves, who repudiate this action of Guthrie Co., as a usurpation of power (but we invite none others,) to meet with us, in County Convention, at the Court House in Cynthiana, on the second Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Convention of Union men, to be held at the city of Louisville on the 25th of May next, to take such action as may be necessary to nominate a Presidential ticket, if thought expedient, and on such other subjects as may come before it. The time has now arrived when the issue is made up between those who are for having the laws executed, and to sustain the Government at all hazards, and those who are not for these things fully and distinctly.

—The Union City Convention which met in Cincinnati on Saturday last, nominated Hon. Geo. Hoadly for Judge of the Superior Court; Henry Kessler, for Treasurer of the Water Works; John H. Lawrence Director of the City Infirmary; H. N. Clark and David Fisher for Magistrates.

—At a Fremont meeting held in New York city on Friday evening last, Horace Greeley advocated the claims of Fremont, and urged a postponement of all nominations until Sept. 1st.

—The last *Liberator* contains a remarkable editorial by Mr. Garrison. Although disclaiming any connection with the Republican, or any other party, he says it is manifest that the Copperheads are laying out such efforts that the nominee of the Baltimore Convention ought to receive the whole strength of the Republican party, "for not an ounce of that strength can be safely spared in rivalry or division." Hence, "there must be but one candidate," and "that candidate, to be successful, must be and can be none other than Abraham Lincoln." Mr. Chase is warmly praised for his magnanimity. The sinister look of the action of some of Gen. Fremont's German admirers is adverted to, but allowing it to spring from honest purposes, these ought to give way to the one overwhelming duty of keeping the Government beyond the possible attainment and control of its deadly foes." Gen. Fremont has no such hold on the masses as Mr. Lincoln.

—The *Wächter am Erie*, the leading German radical paper of Northern Ohio, warns the German radicals against listening to any appeals to divide the Union party of the North. "Least of all," says the *Wächter*, "does a division of the Union party advance the interests of the radical Germans. The only effect of such division would be to advance the interests of the Copperheads, and compel the Baltimore Convention into a more conservative position, without advancing the interests of the radicals." The *Wächter* recommends the adoption of a radical programme, in anticipation of the Baltimore Convention, but not a position which will prevent the radicals from supporting the nominee of that Convention.

—Pierce, who had been hid away in his hole in a hotel in this city, for three weeks prior to election, slid out on the afternoon of the 8th, to the voting room of Ward 5. Arriving there, he proceeded to the ballot-box, those present giving him wide [illegible] room, avoiding contact and approach—shunning him with that instinctive shudder of repugnance with which we remember a traitor—as with which Benedict Arnold was shunned. It was a sorry but suggestive sight thus to see "Poor Pierce," wending, in solemn silence, his solitary way to the ballot-box. The Slaveholders' Puppet-President, the Compromise-Breaker, the Kansas-Oppressor, the Correspondent of Jeff. Davis, the Instigator and "Moral-Sanction" Abettor of Rebellion, the Mausoleum Builder, the Leader of the New Hampshire "Democratic Party," found no one to do him honor, or scarcely even to give him neighborly recognition. Despised and shunned he cast his vote for Harrington. Already had the first cut the crop the result of the Election before it—and he was put on the rightabout wings. Pierce found it with dismay. He voted. He lingered not. He vanished. He was abashed. He skedaddled. He took to the railroad. He left Concord. He left the State. There had been a great Copperhead funeral there. Pierce did not attend. Poor Pierce!—*Concord (N. H.) Statesman.*

—At a meeting of the Tonica C. U. L. A. held March 15th, 1864, the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That in Abraham Lincoln, we recognize an able statesman, true patriot, and faithful exponent of the principles of 1776, and that we only earnestly advocate his re-election to the Presidency.

PROGRESS OF INVENTION.

A Thing that Interests Coopers, Packers, Distillers, &c.

Perhaps there is no branch of mechanical industry that has made so little progress in the past century as the Cooper's art. Except in producing tubs, pails, and a few other articles of like description, the cooper to-day goes through the same slow, dull process to produce a pork, wine, whisky, or any other tight barrel, as he did fifty, perhaps a hundred years ago. Many attempts at progress have been made, but they have always practically proved failures from various causes; one in particular of which was, the prejudice, first by coopers, and then by packers, distillers, &c., against their use. We think now the time has come, and the means provided, for a new era in this branch of industry, partly from the law of supply and demand; and more certainly from an invention which experience has proved will surely and most satisfactorily answer the purpose. We refer to Hurlbut's Tight Stave Sawing and Dressing Machine.

This machine was patented on the 3d of July, 1860, by J. B. & W. W. Hurlbut, of our city, and first introduced to public observation at the Chicago Mechanics' Fair, in the Wigwam, in the autumn of the same year. Of course, the machine thus exhibited, from its very novelty, was imperfect and incomplete in many respects, compared with the one we saw in operation at Plymouth, Indiana, last week. It was the rough pioneer of a now nearly perfect piece of mechanism, which performs its work with a skill and perfection which almost eclipses the manipulations of human hands. Since the period of its first exhibition, the inventors have been busy, sparing neither time, labor nor expense in developing and perfecting the machine, and now that its perfect success is assured, we accord high meed of praise for the mechanical genius and skill they have displayed.

We have said that the prejudices of coopers, packers and distillers were some of the most serious obstacles which this invention has had to encounter. This was so, but is so no longer. It has, by its real and established merit, conquered the prejudices of the classes we have named, and they are now loudest in praise of the staves made by this machine; and the experience of many of our largest packers has thoroughly convinced them that the barrels made from the machine staves are superior to those made from rived staves, so much superior that they are willing to pay a higher price for them.

Messrs. Hurlbut, Bros. & Co. established their stave factory in Plymouth, Ind., adjoining the track of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, in November, 1861, and have since sold in Chicago about two millions of staves per year, made exclusively by their machines. They are now turning out, with two machines, from six to eight thousand finished staves per day, consuming within the same period from eight to ten cords of white oak bolts. These bolts are purchased from the farmers in the neighborhood at $5.00 per cord, delivered at the factory. The cost of manufacturing the staves from the bolts is $3.00 per thousand, and the transportation to Chicago $2.00 more per thousand. A cord of bolts will make about 800 staves, and these staves sell at from $35 to $38 per thousand. It is, therefore, very evident that their business pays well—in fact, enormously. There is one feature which gives the staves made by this machine a decided advantage over rived staves. Very much of the oak grown in this part of the country is wavy or of an interlocking nature. The experience of Messrs. Hurlbut, Bros. & Co., during the past two years, has satisfied them, and they think they can demonstrate the fact to the satisfaction of others, that take oak forests together and average them, there are five trees that will produce good merchantable staves, made by this machine, where there is one that will make equally good staves by the process of riving. There is another advantage which this machine offers, and that is, the staves being completed ready for use at the factory, they will weigh just about half as much as the rived staves, which have to be shaved down by the coopers after delivery; and that, as a consequence, they cost but about one-half as much to freight them.

Not only have these gentlemen been running these machines for nearly four years past, but they have sold a number, including right of territory, to other parties, who have been equally successful in their business, and they confidently look for the hour when they will be in general use throughout the United States. We understand that the Messrs. Hurlbut, Bros. & Co. still have valuable territory for sale, and are ready to treat with responsible parties.

The sale of these machines has been much retarded by the breaking out of the slaveholders' rebellion, and they have therefore good reasons for hating the peculiar *institution*, the cause of the rebellion. But aside from all personal interest, they are staunch and undeviating war men, and go for Old Abe every time. When Uncle Sam has full and peaceable possession of the noble Mississippi and its tributaries, they expect to plant these stave machines down in the Southern cypress swamps. The timber grown down there is difficult to be rived, but can be worked up beautifully by this machine; and cypress makes capital staves for molasses casks and other like uses.

In connection with their works at Plymouth, Messrs. Hurlbut, Bros. & Co. have in operation a flour barrel stave machine (which by the way is also one of their own invention), which is turning out over three millions of excellent staves for that purpose per year. They also have a flour barrel heading saw at work, making heading to match the staves.

To sum up, the proprietors claim the following advantages for these machines over any other process for making staves:

1. The great saving of timber—making more staves than can be rived from a given amount of timber.
2. Sawing the staves with the grain of the wood.
3. The ability to follow around with the circle of the log, and produce a stave with the grain the same as if rived by hand.
4. That it is quickly adjusted from one length or thickness to another, making a stave from one foot to six feet long, or from one-half inch to two and one-half inches thick.
5. That it produces dressed staves five dollars per thousand cheaper than they can be rived and dressed by hand.

The proprietors of this machine have large shops for the manufacture of barrels from these staves, two blocks south of Twelfth street, on the track of the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, in this city, employing about fifty coopers setting them up at ten cents less per barrel than is paid for rived staves. They invite all to come and see the operation. Their counting room is also located at the same place.

As stated above, we paid a visit to their establishment at Plymouth a few days since, thoroughly examined and saw these machines in operation, and we are ready to give them our hearty endorsement, believing most sincerely that they will perform all that is claimed for them by the owners.

VOICE—"This is my sentiment." Mr. Bates.
ECHO—"My sentiment." Secesh *Times*.

"I am beginning to grow old, and am a very old-fashioned man; for, *in spite of the rushing current of new opinions*, I still believe that we once had good times, good old principles, and good old men to profess them and act them out, and a good constitution worthy to be preserved to the latest posterity. * * * I still believe with Washington, that we cannot preserve our free institutions without a frequent recurrence to the first principles of our Government. This is my sentiment. I fear it is growing very unpopular, but I can't help that. *God knows that I would help it if I could*, for I have little hope of improvement from the efforts of men who fancy themselves so much wiser than their fathers were, and so much better than the laws which they made for our good."

The good and venerable Mr. Bates makes the above remarks, and their wisdom in all its depth and profundity, receives the unspeakable admiration of our secesh contemporary. We confess we admire such delightful simplicity, just as we admire a cows head by Rosa Bonheur—for its faithfulness, not for its brains.

Mr. Bates says he is "beginning to grow old." We congratulate him on the long postponement of the event. Most men begin to grow old the moment they are born. He is a very "old fashioned man." Very well, then let his attention be confined to old-fashioned matters. We can't put old wine into new bottles. He does not seem to be aware that a "rushing current of new events" will bring a "rushing current of new opinions," unless men are under a stupor. He is mistaken in supposing that we fancy ourselves so very much wiser than our fathers were, though we trust we are a little wiser in some things, else we had better not lived. But we do firmly believe that now that those fathers are all dead and buried, if not wiser than they were, we are wiser than they are, at least our wisdom is above ground, and more available. Herein we think is the only difference between us and Mr. Bates.

> "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
> Whose trembling limbs have brought him to your door."

☞ Two young men professing to be sons of Secretary Welles and Gov. Morton, were arrested in New York city a few days since for disorderly conduct. They were probably bogus.

—A life size bronze monument to Haydn is to be erected in the cemetery of Gumpendorf, near Vienna.

Large Sale of Flour at Auction.

(From the Montreal Witness, 19th.)

Considerable interest was excited by the announcement that 12,000 brls of No. 1 superfine flour would be sold at auction to-day. The sale took place at noon in the Corn Exchange. The lots, brands and prices were as follows: [illegible]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Fremont and the Copperheads—Colored People and the Street Cars—The Cloven Foot—The Minnesota Railroad Grant—The Position of Kentucky—Gen. Farnsworth and the Union League.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1864.

FREMONT AND THE COPPERHEADS.

It is amusing to notice the eagerness and perseverance with which the Copperheads are nursing the element in the Union party which favors the nomination of Gen. Fremont. The *Volksfreund*, in Cincinnati, formerly a strong McClellan and Vallandigham paper, has lately come out for Fremont, and there are many Union men soft-pated enough to believe that although the democracy would not vote for Mr. Lincoln, they would for Gen. Fremont. As if the Copperheads liked the man who issued the first proclamation of emancipation better than the man who issued the second. There are some strange movements on foot as regards the Fremont scheme, of which the change of base of the Cincinnati German paper is not the most significant. The Fernando Wood democracy have been sounding Gen. Fremont. Gen. Singleton of Illinois, sought an interview with the General in New York some time since. Of this interview Gen. Fremont's friends give one version, and Gen. Singleton another. Gen. Fremont's friends say that the General said he would take the democratic nomination upon his own platform. General Singleton says the General said he would accept the nomination on the Democratic platform. Gen. Singleton, since he returned to Illinois, I understand, freely reports the conversation he had with Gen. Fremont in New York. Among others, he repeated it to Geo. T. M. Davis, Esq., of Alton. But whatever may be the relations which Gen. Fremont now holds towards the Democracy, it is evident that they are endeavoring to use his name to distract the Union party. They first tried Chase, next coquetted a little with Banks, and finally have settled down on the path-finder as the person best suited as an entering wedge to split the Union party. No one can deny that the people are for Mr. Lincoln. Yet Mr. Fremont's friends do not hesitate to use his name and great popularity with the people to set aside the will of the masses of the Union party, as expressed in Legislatures, conventions, &c. Mr. Fremont's friends, or those who call themselves such, boast that the movement in his favor is a most formidable one, and that it will be pushed to the bitter end. We shall see.

COLORED PEOPLE AND THE STREET CARS.

Mr. Sumner, after a persistence in a right cause which does him credit, has succeeded in removing the disability, so far as the Senate is concerned, under which colored people labored as respects riding in the street cars in this city. The opposition to Mr. Sumner's move was very strong, even in the Republican ranks, as will be seen from the following vote on his amendment in favor of the right to occupy seats in the street cars, as well as white people:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Conness, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harlan, Howe, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson and Wilson—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolittle, Harding, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey—17.

The Union men who voted nay, find themselves in strange company. Thus Davis and Trumbull, and Hendricks and Sherman, are found recording their names against a proposition, the opposition to which simply arises from the inherent distinction between slavery and the rights of our common humanity.

THE CLOVEN FOOT.

Conceal it as they may, the moment any question touching the interests of slavery and the slave power, comes up in Congress, the Democracy exhibits the cloven foot, over which some of those who represent fishy or doubtful districts would fain throw the mantle of expediency. Yesterday, in the House, the question was on the admission of Nevada and Colorado as Territories. Pendleton and Cox, of Ohio, and Mallory, of Kentucky, immediately began to filibuster against the admission. Cox objected to the exclusion of slavery. Mallory said he thought it had been decided, on the Republican side of the House, that slavery was dead. If so, why prohibit its existence in the territories? Mr. Stevens (in his seat) replied: We want to bury it. Mallory, of course, moved to strike out the sections prohibiting slavery. His amendment received 18 ayes to 87 nays. The yeas were *James C. Allen*, Ancona, Chanler, Cox, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Hall, Harding, *Knapp*, Long, Mallory, Miller of Pennsylvania, *Ross* and Stiles. Among the list will be found three Illinois Copperheads marked in italics. The Copperheads generally dodged this vote, however. Among them who did so was "Bill Morrison," the candidate—to be—of the Illinois Democracy for Governor. "Bill" is in a peck of trouble just now. He is trying to ride two horses; one is branded K. G. C., and the other War Democrat. The K. G. C.'s are the stronger party in the State, and he dare not offend them. They already distrust him, and in the lodges his name has often been up, coupled with charges of not being all right on the goose. On the other hand, he must show a fair face to the war Democracy, as, if nominated, their votes are absolutely necessary to his success. Whenever a vote comes up which Bill must dodge, he bolts into the library to hunt up the precedents and authorities of the records of the party as to his proper course. Before he can satisfy himself, however, on which side democratically he ought to vote, the decision is over and the question decided. I have seen more dodging among Democrats during this session than ever before during the existence of the party.

THE MINNESOTA RAILROAD GRANT.

The question of a land grant to the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Co. is now before Congress. The grant is to aid in the construction of said road from St. Paul to Lake Superior. The bill, as amended, proposes to extend from Sioux City, the point where the Northern branch of the Pacific Railroad begins the route through Northwestern Iowa, through Minnesota by Mankato, which is at the big bend of the river Minnesota, and by St. Paul, and through Wisconsin by Hudson to Lake Superior, making a distance of about one hundred miles in the State of Iowa, about two hundred or two hundred and fifty in the State of Minnesota, and one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty in the State of Wisconsin. The amendment, which strikes out all after the enacting clause of the original bill, provides that lands which have been granted already on this route either to the State of Wisconsin or Minnesota for Iowa, are to be deducted from the lands granted under the terms of this amendment. It is thought that the amendment will reconcile the interests of all the States—Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa—and at the same time extend to them the privilege of reaching the Northern branch of the Pacific railroad for the benefit of all those States and the entire Northwest.

GEN. FARNSWORTH AND THE UNION LEAGUE.

Gen. Farnsworth made a very able speech at the Union League dinner in this city on night before last. He gave a history of McClellan's Peninsula campaign, in which he took part as Colonel of the gallant 8th Illinois cavalry, and excoriated Little Mac and his strategy and management. The speech was a complete success, and was received with much applause and laughter. F.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1864.

The demand for money continues active, but the supply is good, sufficient to meet the desires of all legitimate borrowers. Others find it hard to get, and would, if the supply was much larger than it is. Bankers are getting more and more indisposed to treat with occasional borrowers, who are moved thereto by the prospect of large gains in some chance speculation. Exchange is close and firm at [illegible] buying, and ¼ selling.

Gold was carried up in New York to-day, by "cornering" operations and followed suit here, though not from like causes, that class of peculiar performances not having been introduced in Chicago as yet, but we suppose time, love for gambling, and other like causes, will eventually inaugurate the system. The quotations in New York, as telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., were as follows: [illegible] and closed firm at 163¼. Here it opened at 161, advanced to 163¾, and closed firm at that price. Silver was firm at [illegible]. Legal tender notes are in larger request and firmer. The bankers are paying [illegible], and selling for [illegible]. Five-twenties firm at 103 buying; 110 selling.

COUNTERFEIT.—Spurious 5s on the Fort Plain Bank, New York, have been put in circulation. They are an imitation of the genuine, and well calculated to deceive all who are not judges of money.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.—We have at last the statistics of the Five-Twenty loan. [illegible] was subscribed directly with the Assistant Treasurers, and [illegible] was subscribed through the agency of Jay Cook at an aggregate [illegible], on which he received one-third. The loan is said to have reached in the aggregate, [illegible], and the total expense is said to have been [illegible]. It is announced at the Treasury Department that the plates for printing the new five per cent bonds are nearly ready, and that the Secretary will offer them for sale about the 15th of April.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WHEELING.

The First National Bank of Wheeling is now a fixed fact. Stock to the amount of $100,000 was taken in a very short space of time, and is likely the stock will be increased to $500,000. Directors were elected, and we presume the organization will soon be completed. We understand that the Citizens' Deposit Bank will be merged into the new institution.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The current rates of exchange on Monday were the same as Saturday. Money was rather closer. Exchange was easy and steady.

New York Stock Market—March 22.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 24 Clark street, Chicago.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—During the past week the general markets have ruled more active and firmer. Wheat has advanced 1c per bushel; Old Corn, 1@2c; and New Corn, 3@4c per bushel; Oats, 2c per bushel; and Barley, 5c per bushel higher on the week. The Provision market was firm at full prices. Lard, however, has ruled excessively dull, and prices have fallen 1c per lb. Highwines have been unusually active, and the market has advanced [illegible] per gallon since the date of our last weekly review.

The Illinois and Michigan Canal has been frozen over since Saturday, and all business pertaining to it has ceased for the present. The following table shows the receipts of Produce during the past 24 hours:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1864.

HOGS—Activity and firmness appear to be still the predominant features in the market. The receipts to-day amount to about 1,800 head, and the entered sales to 1,521 Hogs at $6.50@7.25, but chiefly at $7.00@7.25 ₩ 100 lbs. The demand to-day has been more brisk than for several days past, so that the entire receipts were sold early in the day, and several lots have been re-sold at a profit to the first purchaser. There has, however, been no further advance in the quotations of the market. It would almost appear from the results of the past eight or ten days, that sellers are satisfied with the high rates which have been attained, and with buyers there appears little disposition to exceed them, unless under special circumstances which are continually arising.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—The depression which characterized the proceedings of this market yesterday has been further evinced to-day. The receipts amount to little over 800 head of Beef Cattle, but independent of this limited supply, there is a considerable want of confidence shown by shippers, much of which probably is the result of a poor market at Albany on Friday, and the diminished activity and firmness of the New York market. The entered sales to-day amount to 211 head, at [illegible], principally at [illegible]. The amount of business done has been so trifling as to be insufficient to enable us to quote a further decline in the quotations of the market. The receipts, fortunately for owners, are trifling—if otherwise, it is most probable that sales could only be made at a considerable reduction.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP.—The receipts are generally light, and with a limited demand there is little fluctuation in the prices of the market. For fair to prime qualities quotations vary from $5.00 to $6.25.

SALE TO-DAY.

Seller.	Buyer.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Watkins	O'Brian	197	90	[illegible]

A Higher Tax Wanted on Imported Luxuries.

We feel it to be our duty to again urge that every effort be put forth to bring Congress to realize the importance—nay, the urgent necessity of immediately revising the tariff and internal revenue bills, so as to make them yield a far larger revenue than has been realized during the past year. The great excess of our imports over our exports is causing great apprehension, and some steps should be taken to more nearly equalize them. If we cannot increase the exports, we can at least diminish the imports by increasing the duties on all luxuries. The heavy arrivals of foreign merchandise is of course mainly owing to the anticipated material increase of the import duties. In view of the proverbial dilatoriness of Congress, the importers, early foreseeing this conclusion, have been enabled to greatly augment their supplies at the old rates, even before the first steps, looking to an increase, have been taken. Of course immense profits will thus accrue to the importers, as their goods will appreciate with the advance of the duties, though they were admitted at the old rates. It follows, therefore, that the government will, as usual, be the only loser by Congressional procrastination. In view of the vast expenditures involved by the continuance of the war, the funded debt of the country at its close will by far exceed the former anticipations of any; and heavier taxation, and heavier duties on all luxuries imported into the country are therefore inevitable. As these facts are fully appreciated by the people, the sooner Congress moves in the matter the better it will be for all concerned.

The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

The House Committee on Commerce have agreed upon and ordered to be reported, when that Committee shall be called, a joint resolution authorizing and requiring the President to give notice to the Government of Great Britain that it is the intention of the Government of the United States to terminate the Reciprocity Treaty made with Great Britain for the British North American Provinces, at the end of twelve months from the expiration of ten years from the time the treaty went into operation, viz., September, 1864, to the end that the treaty may be abrogated as soon as it can be done under the provisions thereof, unless a new construction shall before that time be concluded between the two Governments, by which the provisions shall be abrogated pro modo, and be fixed as to be mutually satisfactory to both Governments. The President is also authorized to appoint three Commissioners, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the revision of the treaty, and to confer with other Commissioners duly authorized therefor, whenever it shall appear to be the wish of the Government of Great Britain to negotiate a new treaty between the two Governments and the people of both countries, based upon true principles of reciprocity, and for the removal of existing difficulties.

New York Grocery Market.

[From the New York Shipping List, 19th.]

COCOA—We notice a sale of 20 bags Guayaquil at 25 cents, cash, in bond.

COFFEE—There is but a moderate inquiry, and the business is light, but the market remains extremely firm, and full prices continue to be realized. The sales are 220 bags Rio at [illegible]; 1,300 Maracaibo, [illegible], 4 mos; and 700 St. Domingo, part [illegible], cash.

TEA—There has not been much done since our last. The fluctuations in gold, the extreme views of holders, and the high prices now ruling, tending to induce caution on the part of operators, hence the dispositions to do business, though we do not learn that there has been any abatement in the full values previously current. [illegible]

SPICES—The market continues active, excited and buoyant, and with much speculative feeling, based upon the probability of an increase of duties, prices generally have again considerably advanced. [illegible]

SUGARS—The market continues very firm, the demand being very steady and uniform, and prices are well supported. [illegible]

MOLASSES—There has continued a steady good demand for home use, and though the market is not particularly active, there is much firmness, and very full prices continue to be realized. [illegible]

RICE—Is quiet. [illegible]

Pork Packing in St. Louis for the Season 1863-4.

[From the St. Louis Union.]

We give a correct statement, as had from the packers, by which it will be seen we are this year largely in excess of last year's cutting. The bulk of the hogs packed at this point were from Missouri; and were it not for the intense cold weather at New Year's, and the miserable railroad facilities given drovers, we would have had all of 50,000 more hogs to count in this exhibit:

	No. Hogs.	Av. net wt.
Henry Ames & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Francis Whittaker, Sons & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
John J. Roe & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. & C. Bayha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last season	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase	[illegible]	[illegible]

The house of Henry Ames & Co. cut a considerable number of western hogs, which are included, though not killed in the city.

New York Salt Market—March 19.

Liverpool is still very scarce and wanted; the sales of Ashton's Fine, [illegible]

Seeds in New York—March 19.

Clover remains dull, and prices still favor buyers. [illegible]

New Orleans Sugar Market—March 12.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market is quiet but steady, and prices are firm and unchanged. [illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF CHICAGO MARKET.

All Sales of Grain reported in this market are on the basis of inspection (or per bushel) upon the delivery of warehouse receipts; purchases, rendered as a rule to be held in storage, if drawn out of the warehouse within 10 days of the date the receipts.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1864.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS.—During the week [illegible]. To Oswego—One vessel at [illegible] for wheat to Oswego, and another vessel for wheat to a port on Lake Ontario [illegible]. To Buffalo—The [illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Flour	Fourth Class.	Dressed Hogs.
To New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Albany	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The rate on Provisions to Montreal—all rail—is per 100 lbs, to be paid in U. S. currency, and in Canada currency.

FLOUR—Received to-day, 1,887 brls; received last week, 13,600 brls, against [illegible] brls received during the corresponding week in 1863.

The market during the week has been characterized by nothing but unusual quietness—but buyers and sellers refraining from testing the market. [illegible]

[illegible]

Corn Meal—There is a good supply of Coarse Corn Meal and the market is active and steady at [illegible].

Mill Stuffs—Bran is in active demand and firmer. Middlings are quiet. We quote: [illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 16,307 bushels; received last week, 161,655 bushels, against 91,614 bushels during the corresponding week in 1863. [illegible]

DAILY PRICES OF WHEAT DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that the advance on No. 1 Spring has been 1½c per bushel, while that on No. 2 has only been 2c per bushel. [illegible]

CORN—Received to-day, 13,141 bushels; received last week, 105,000 bushels, against [illegible] bushels during the corresponding week in 1863. The amount of Corn in store in this market is now [illegible] bushels, against [illegible] bushels on the corresponding date in 1863.

The market for OLD CORN during the week was firm and prices have advanced 1@2c per bushel on the week. [illegible]

DAILY PRICES OF CORN DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 8,100 bushels; received last week, [illegible]

DAILY PRICES OF OATS DURING THE WEEK.

[illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 611 bushels; received last week [illegible]

BARLEY—Received to-day, 389 bushels. Received last week, 5,510 bushels, against 13,300 bushels on the corresponding week in 1863. [illegible]

ALCOHOL—The market during the week has been more active, with an advancing tendency, in consequence of the buoyancy in Highwines, and we note an advance on the week of [illegible].

ASHES—Pots in tin and tres are quiet and nominal at [illegible].

BUTTER—The stock of Butter is light and under an active shipping and local demand, the market is firm—prices having advanced [illegible] since the date of our last weekly review. We quote: [illegible]

BEANS—There is a fair demand for Beans, and the market is firmer. We quote: [illegible]

BROOM CORN—There is a limited demand, but the stock is moderate and [illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BAGGING—With improved railway facilities for [illegible]

BRICKS—For present delivery the market continues generally inactive, but builders are mostly preparing for Spring and Summer operations [illegible]

COAL—There has been little change in the market during the past week. [illegible]

CANDLES—Market more active and firmer with an advance on previous quotations of 1c on Prime Tallow [illegible]

COOPERAGE—Market generally dull and little [illegible]

CHEESE—There has been no decline in the activity of the market, though the [illegible]

COFFEE—There has been considerable activity in this market during the past week. [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The demand for [illegible]

EGGS—During the principal part of the week the market has been in reasonable supply, so that prices have ruled high and very firm. [illegible]

FISH—WHITE FISH—The Lenten demand being [illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—The extreme changes in the weather during the week have tended to limit and somewhat unsettle the trade. [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES—In consequence of the decline in the Eastern markets and large stocks on hand, there has been little doing here during the week. [illegible]

FURS—We note a very fair supply of skins during the week, especially of Muskrats, Minks, Otter and Fisher skins. [illegible]

FEATHERS—Receipts very limited, and [illegible]

GREASE—The supply is now light and the market firm. [illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 291 brls; received last week, 1,998 brls. [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—Received to-day, 24 hogs. [illegible]

HOPS—There is a fair demand for new hops, both New York and good qualities in Western. [illegible]

HONEY—Supply very limited, and steady at 18@20c.

HIDES—The receipts per railway during the week ending Saturday last, amount to 76,000 lbs. [illegible]

HAY—Market generally quiet and the demand being mostly confined to city use owing to the restrictions in shipping per railway, prices rule heavy and with no improvement on previous quotations. [illegible]

IRON—The demand for all kinds has been active, and with the present limited supply, as also the continued strength in Pig Iron, prices rule equally firm and unchanged. [illegible]

LEATHER—There has been a fair amount of activity in the market during the past week. [illegible]

LIME AND STUCCO—There is a large demand [illegible]

LUMBER—With the partial opening of navigation for a few days, we note the receipt of a few cargoes of Lumber. [illegible]

LEAD AND SHOT—There has been a large inquiry for Bar and Pig Lead [illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—In moderate demand, but very firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market generally very firm [illegible]

ONIONS—In small supply and moderate demand at previous quotations. [illegible]

CARBON OIL—The supply during the past week has been very limited, and barely sufficient to meet the daily wants of the trade. [illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL—There has been no change in the market during the week. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The general market for Provisions during the week has ruled quiet but very firm. The stocks held here are mostly in second or third hands, and but little of barrel or bulk meats can be purchased, except at higher prices. As soon as navigation is open, the most of it will be shipped to eastern markets.

Mess Pork—There is less inquiry than for some time past, but there are no symptoms of easier prices. [illegible]

Prime Mess Pork—The market is quite bare, and buyers have almost ceased to make inquiries for it. [illegible]

Bulk Meats—The demand for Hams and Shoulders is very active, but there are no city lots offering. [illegible]

Pickled Hams—The supply is very light, and the [illegible]

English Meats—The stock is about exhausted, and the market is almost nominal. [illegible]

Bacon—There is a good demand for Bacon Hams, [illegible]

Mess Beef—There is a fair demand for Mess Beef, [illegible]

Beef Hams—[illegible]

LARD—The market for Lard is unusually dull and we have to note a decline in prices of 1c ₩ lb. [illegible]

The following table shows the closing prices for all kinds of Beef and Hog product: [illegible]

POTATOES—During the early part of the week, with tolerably mild weather, the receipts were much better, and there was a corresponding increase in the activity of the market, but owing to the return of cold and frosty weather, the activity of the market has declined. [illegible]

POULTRY—The supply during the week has been unusually light, in consequence of which prices have been more than ordinarily high and firm. [illegible]

POWDER—Except for blasting purposes the market is dull. [illegible]

PAINTS—There is a fair amount of activity in the market, and for White Lead we note increased firmness, with advancing tendency. [illegible]

RICE—Is active demand, and owing to stocks in store here and in New York being unusually light the market rules firm with a strong upward tendency. [illegible]

SALT—Domestic—During the past week, the owners of the Onondaga and Saginaw works have advanced their prices for Fine Ground Solar, and Coarse Salt. [illegible]

SEEDS—FLAX—There is a fair demand for Flax Seed. [illegible]

SUGARS—Having for some months past become increasing firmness of this market, together with the [illegible]

MAPLE SUGAR—The receipts during the past [illegible]

SYRUPS—The receipts during the past week have been light, and with an active demand the market has ruled very firm. [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SALERATUS—In fair demand and owing to the prevailing high rates of Soda, prices rule very firm. [illegible]

SOAPS—In fair demand. Market firm with an advance of 1c on [illegible]

STARCH—In good demand [illegible]

TEAS—The strong excitement and heavy advance [illegible]

TOBACCO—There has [illegible]

TALLOW—The receipts during the week [illegible]

VINEGAR—In steady demand and unchanged. [illegible]

WOOL—Receipts per railway for the week ending Saturday [illegible]

WOODEN WARE—Market generally very active and firm, with an upward tendency. [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible]

WOOD—In fair supply and market easy at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

Special Notices.

The Panacea.

[illegible]

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following certificate from gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 24, 186[illegible].

We, the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

[illegible]

Death in the Air.

[illegible]

Give Heed!

A cold is often thought to be a too trifling matter [illegible]

Holloway's Pills.

[illegible]

Doctor Thomson.

[illegible]

Help for the Afflicted.

DR. DADD'S RESIN WEED TROCHES, prepared from the Prairie Weed "Silphium." [illegible] Prepared by G. H. DADD, D. [illegible] LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago. For sale by all Druggists.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. [illegible]

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Human Frailty, or Physical Researches.

Should be read by everybody. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

IODINE WATER.

A Solution of IODINE in pure WATER, without a SOLVENT.

[illegible]

Sold by DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE GREAT DRAMA,

—OR,—

THE MILLENIAL HARBINGER,

BY THE PERSECUTED WOMAN.

The subscriber wishes to give notice to her friends in America that the first volume of her book is to be published by the Chicago press in May next. [illegible]

Yours, for the oppressed,

MRS. E. P. W. PACKARD.

Chicago, March 1864.

THE GREAT SPEECH OF

Hon. B. Gratz Brown,

The Radical Senator from Missouri, in the U. S. Senate.

The only Full Report is in the

NEW NATION

SATURDAY, MARCH 19th.

[illegible]

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," Gilpin County, Colorado.

CAPITAL, $6,000 SHARES.

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION—The [illegible] SHONES, TATOR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

March 22, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, for the purpose of continuing the Grocery Business,

AT 24 RIVER STREET,

Under the name and style of

F. D. TATOR & [illegible]

March 22, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON [illegible] PROPERTY.

WAITE & TOWNE,

Attorneys at Law, [illegible]

BOUQUETS AND [illegible]

[illegible]

93 SOUTH CLARK STREET.

[illegible]

REMOVAL.—M. Kaier [illegible]

Removals.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to our large and commodious

NEW STORE,

74 and 76 Lake S[illegible]

Where we shall offer, for the

SPRING TRADE

The largest and best-selected stock in this Market, of

Ready-Made Cloth[illegible]

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vest[illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing [illegible]

AND

TRIMMINGS OF ALL KI[illegible]

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

[illegible]

S. STETTHEIMER & [illegible]

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Foreign and Domestic W[illegible]

AND

WHOLESALE CLOTH[illegible]

REMOVAL.

FARGO & BILL[illegible]

Have removed from 46 Lake street to the DOUBLE STORE,

Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash A[illegible]

[illegible]

KIP AND CALF WARE[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHO[illegible]

[illegible]

SPRING TRADE.

[illegible]

For the Army[illegible]

NOTICE.

Bounty Still Paid by [illegible] Navy.

[illegible]

DRIED APPLES.—[illegible]

Ohio and Michigan [illegible]

[illegible]

TOBACCO. [illegible]

TALLOW. [illegible]

VINEGAR. [illegible]

WOOL. [illegible]

WOODEN WARE. [illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS. [illegible]

WOOD. [illegible]

Special Notices.

The Panacea.

[illegible]

Bull's Cedron Bitters.

[illegible] LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24, 1863. [illegible] Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS [illegible]

Death in the Air.

[illegible]

Give Heed!

A cold is often thought to be a too trifling matter to claim immediate or serious attention [illegible]

Holloway's Pills.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—No other remedies of the day [illegible]

Doctor Thomson.

Formerly Assistant Surgeon to De Novo Hospital [illegible]

Help for the Afflicted.

DR. DADD'S RESIN WEED TROCHES, prepared from the Prairie Weed "Silphyum." The properties of the Resin Weed are well known to the people of the West as safe and efficient for the treatment of Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Influenza, Catarrh. Also, Fluid Extract of Silphyum. Prepared by G. H. DADD, M. D.

LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago. For sale by all Druggists.

A Physiological View of Marriage.

[illegible] DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the best in the world. [illegible] WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR [illegible] Factory, 81 Barclay street, New York.

Dr. James,

[illegible]

Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

IODINE WATER.

A Solution of IODINE in pure WATER, WITHOUT A SOLVENT. [illegible] Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, New York. [illegible] BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake street, Chicago.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT DRAMA,

—OR,—

THE MILLENIAL HARBINGER,

BY THE PERSECUTED WOMAN.

[illegible] MRS. E. P. W. PACKARD. Chicago, March 1864.

THE GREAT SPEECH OF Hon. B. Gratz Brown,

The Radical Senator from Missouri, in the U. S. Senate.

The only Full Report is in the

NEW NATION

SATURDAY, MARCH 19th.

[illegible]

HOPE GOLD COMPANY.

MINES—"GOLD DIRT LODE," Gilpin County, Colorado.

CAPITAL, 80,000 SHARES.

[illegible] WALTER E. LAWTON. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of

SHORES, TATOR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEVI SHORES, F. D. TATOR, A. W. GRIDLEY. March 21, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the [illegible] business, AT 37 RIVER STREET, Under the name and style of

F. D. TATOR & CO.

F. D. TATOR, A. W. GRIDLEY. March 21, 1864.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY.

WAITE & TOWNE, Attorneys at Law, 109 Washington st.

BOUQUETS AND CUT FLOWERS.

[illegible] 92 SOUTH CLARK STREET. [illegible] P. O. Box 2282.

REMOVAL.—M. Kater wishes

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP.—Richard J

Sherman, of Buffalo, Benjamin F. Jervis, President of the Bank of Commerce, N. Y., and Edward S. Ham, of the Bank of Exchange, Buffalo, have associated themselves together for the purpose of carrying on and transacting the business of

BANKING,

At 30 PINE STREET, in the city of New York, UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

RICH, SHERMAN & CO.,

Will pay particular attention to the Collection of Notes, Drafts, &c., and to the purchase and sale GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, Railroad Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c. Interest allowed on Deposits, subject to be checked for at sight. R. J. SHERMAN, B. F. JERVIS, E. S. HAM. March 1st, 1864.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

4 South Clark St., Loomis Buildings.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, Buy and Sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business. BENJAMIN LOMBARD, President. B. HUTCHINGS BADGER, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

156 LAKE STREET.

Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $300,000

JAS. H. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts.

CAPITAL, - - - - $100,000.

E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't. E. E. BRAINTED, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF

Comptroller of the Currency.

WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In TESTIMONY WHEREOF, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1864. [SEAL.] HUGH McCULLOCH, [Signed.] Comptroller of the Currency. No. 235.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO.

SUCCESSOR TO

J. A. ELLIS & CO.

We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business.

We also keep on hand for sale United States Revenue stamps, allowing the usual discount on orders for one hundred dollars and upwards.

Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

J. A. ELLIS, President. EDWD. I. TINKHAM, Cashier. Chicago, February 8th 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public

Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking law of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank. Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1863. GEORGE SMITH, President. E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Financial.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Pa., February 24th, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT [illegible] W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Educational.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

Lake Forest, Ill. The Summer Term of this institution will commence on THURSDAY, the 21st day of APRIL next. [illegible] E. DICKINSON.

EDUCATION.—Two more pupils

of suitable character will be received into DR. REYNOLDS' SELECT SCHOOL. Instruction given in English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, and German. [illegible] W. M. REYNOLDS, D. D., Post Office Box 1290, Chicago.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President.

[illegible] PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE, REV. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., PRESIDENT. [illegible] ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES. [illegible] M. SIMPSON, Pres't Trustees.

WESTERN UNION COLLEGE AND MILITARY ACADEMY,

Fulton, Illinois.

There will be a vacation of one week, commencing March 23d, and after that the term will continue twelve weeks. [illegible] COL. D. S. COVERT, Pres.

Commission Merchants.

HOPPOCK, GLENN & CO.,

JOBBERS OF

GROCERIES,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Marble Stores, 18 and 20 Vesey street,

(Adjoining Astor House and opp. St. Paul's Church,)

New York City.

MOSES A. HOPPOCK, late of Hoppock, Garbutt & Co. JAMES K. GLENN, late of Cincinnati, Ohio. AUGUSTUS A. COMSTOCK, late with Garbutt, Black & Hendricks. E. B. OTIS & Co., Chicago. H. & A. KEEP.

FINNEY, LYONS & CO., (Successors to Harding & Hall,)

dealers in SHIP CHANDLERY, Groceries and Provisions, Tarred and Manilla Cordage, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Canvas, Blocks, etc. 163 South Water street, Chicago. GEO. C. FINNEY. DANIEL LYONS. S. G. GIBBS.

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON,

(J. S. R., late of Churchman & Roberts,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 40 Water street, New York. REFERENCES.—Messrs. Jones & Culbertson, Chicago; Thos. H. Brown, Chicago.

OBER, ATWATER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, 55 Natchez street, New Orleans, La. ALBERT G. OBER & FRANK D. ATWATER, New Orleans. E. P. OBER & CO., St. Louis.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of

HILL, CAMPBELL & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY L. HILL, A. ST. J. CAMPBELL, GEO. H. CAMPBELL. Chicago, March 21, 1864.

The Grain, Produce and Commission Business will be continued under the style and name of

HILL, CAMPBELL & CO.

HENRY L. HILL, A. ST. J. CAMPBELL, JOHN HILL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing between James McKindley, Wm. McKindley, and G. S. Ingraham, under the name and style of

JAMES McKINDLEY & CO.,

Having expired this day by limitation, Wm. McKindley retires from the firm, and the remaining partners are authorized to settle the business of said firm. JAS. McKINDLEY, WM. McKINDLEY, G. S. INGRAHAM.

The business of the late firm of James McKindley & Co. will be continued under the name and style of

McKINDLEY, INGRAHAM & CO.,

JAMES M. GILCHRIST and HORATIO N. MAY being admitted as partners. McKINDLEY, INGRAHAM & CO.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing between Edward K. Kendall, Joseph M. Dake and James S. Kendall, under the firm of O. Kendall's Sons & Co., expires by limitation February 1, 1864. [illegible] EDWARD K. KENDALL, JOSEPH M. DAKE, JAMES S. KENDALL. Chicago, February 1, 1864.

The business in all its branches will be continued at the old stand, Cor. of Washington & Dearborn Sts., by the undersigned, who, by his thorough knowledge and long experience in the business, hopes to merit the patronage of his former friends and of the public generally. O. KENDALL.

TO PERSONS WANTING

STORES in our New Building, Southwest corner Clark and Washington streets.

[illegible] SMITH & NIXON, Agents for Steinway Pianos, No. 99 South Clark street.

Removals.

REMOVAL.

We have removed to our large and commodious

NEW STORE,

74 and 76 Lake Street,

Where we shall offer, for the

SPRING TRADE,

The largest and best-selected Stock ever in this Market, of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

AND

TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS,

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

[illegible]

S. STETTHEIMER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF Foreign and Domestic Woolens, AND WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS. 74 & 76 Lake street.

REMOVAL.

FARGO & BILL,

Have removed from 43 Lake street to their new DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash Avenue. Successors of Cooley, Farwell & Co.

We have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing our celebrated KIP AND CALF WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES. [illegible] SPRING TRADE. [illegible] FARGO & BILL.

For the Army.

NOTICE.

Bounty Still Paid by the U. S. Navy.

[illegible] Northeast cor. of North Clark and North Water Streets, Chicago, Ill. JOHN D. MARTY, Acting Master U. S. Navy, Commanding Rendezvous.

DRIED APPLES.—300 bris. and

Ohio and Michigan Dried Apples [illegible] BATES, STONE & CO.

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

THE RESCUERS.

By the mountain springs of the Cumberland,
Under the leafless trees,
With faces lit by the midnight brand,
And hand close clasped in trembling hand,
Sat the hundred refugees.

A woman, one with untimely frost
Creeping along her hair;
And a boy whose sunny locks had lost
Small store of the gold of childhood, tossed
By a mother's kisses there.

The clouds hung thick on the mountain's brow,
And the stars were veiled in gloom,
And the gorges around were white with snow,
But below was the prowling, cruel foe;
And the light of a burning home.

"Mother, the wind is cold to-night,"
Said the boy in childhood's tone;
"But oh! I hope in the morning's light,
That the Union lines will come in sight,
And the snow will soon be gone.

"I am very weary, mother dear,
With the long, long walk to-day,
But the enemy cannot find us here,
And I shall slumber without a fear
Till the night has passed away.

"So tell me now ere I sleep once more
The message that father gave
To his comrades for you and me before
The glorious fight on the river's shore
That made a soldier's grave."

Then the mother told with tearless eye
The solemn words again;
"Tell her I shall see her standing by,
When the calm comes on of the time to die,
And the wounds have lost their pain.

"And teach my boy forever to hold
In his heart all things above—
The wealth of all earth's unbounded gold,
Or life with its sweet, sad joys untold—
The worth of a patriot's love."

As his blood the message quicker stirred
The boy's bright arteries through—
"I well remember every word,"
He said, "And the angels, who must have heard,
They will remember too."

Then clasped as a mother clasps who stands
Alone between love and death,
Unfelt where the spectral chilly hands
That softly tighten the soothing bands
Over the failing breath.

Mother and child, as the fire burned low,
Slept on the earth's cold breast;
The night passed by and the morning slow
Broke the veil of cloud o'er the stainless snow,
But never their perfect rest.

INTELLIGENCE FROM RICHMOND

PLOTS TO ASSASSINATE OR KIDNAP PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

Negro Slaves as Soldiers—The Spring Campaign—Destitution in Richmond.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1864.

In a former communication, I stated that a plan had been submitted to the rebel War Department, by Col. Margrave, who had been for a considerable time an emissary in the North, to kidnap President Lincoln and carry him to Richmond, or if it should be found impossible to escape with him to the rebel lines, to assassinate him. Owing to a change in the position of the armies about this time, the plan proposed was rendered impracticable.

In the early part of November, and only a few days before he was sent North, Colonel Margrave submitted another plan, the details of which may be interesting to the reader. To give the plan in minutiae, would occupy too much space, and a digest of it will prove quite intelligible.

One hundred and fifty picked men were to go secretly North, and take quarters in Washington, Georgetown, Baltimore, and Alexandria, so as to be able to communicate daily with each other; and upon a day fixed by their leader, were to assemble in Washington, for the purpose of making the seizure. The President, it was claimed, could be easily seized at a quiet hour, at the White House, or in going to or returning from church, or on some other favorable occasion, and thrust into a carriage and driven off. The carriage was to be joined, a few miles out of the city, by twenty-five or thirty armed men, on horseback. It was proposed to drive to Indian Point, about twenty-five miles south of Washington, on the Potomac—two or three relays of fleet horses being stationed on the way—where a boat was to be in waiting to cross the river, and land the captive a few miles south of Occoquan, when it would be an easy matter for his captors to work their way with him through the woods by night into the rebel lines. To prevent pursuit, every bridge between Washington and Indian Point was to be mined beforehand, and blown up as soon as the captive and his captors had crossed. Huge trees were also to be ready cut and thrown across the road in various places, as soon as they had passed, by men stationed along for the purpose, who were afterwards to separate and escape as best they could.

The Secretary of War thought this scheme might succeed; but he doubted whether such a proceeding would be of a military character and justifiable under the laws of war. He promises, however, to consult the President and Mr. Benjamin; but what conclusion was arrived at I am unable with certainty to say. About a week, however, after the plan was submitted, and the same day that Col. Margrave left for the North, I asked Mr Wellford, who is familiar with all the secrets of the Department, if the plan had been adopted, and he answered, "You will see Old Abe here in the Spring as sure as God." A few days afterward I was sent to Atlanta, and never returned to Richmond to hear about the matter.

But this is not the only scheme by any means that has been devised for kidnapping our President. Last summer a club or society of wealthy citizens of Richmond was formed for the purpose of raising a fund for this object. Circulars were sent to trustworthy citizens in every other city and town in the Confederacy, inviting co-operation in the grand undertaking, and an immense sum of money was subscribed. The firm of Manry & Co., bankers, in Richmond, subscribed $10,000, and Sumner & Arents, auctioneers, subscribed $5,000; and I have heard on good authority that there were several in the capital who subscribed even more liberally than the parties named, but who they were I did not learn. One man in Charleston, S. C., whose name I have forgotten, subscribed $20,000. It was proposed, when all was ready, to obtain a furlough for Mosby, and make him leader of the enterprise.

Whether these schemes have been abandoned, or whether the kidnappers are only awaiting a favorable opportunity to execute them, remains to be seen; but certain it is that too much caution cannot be observed by the President, or the military commanders stationed at the Capital.

I have had occasion in several of my letters to speak of Col. Margrave, and it may not be amiss to offer a few observations specially in regard to him. "Margrave," I have heard stated on good authority, is merely a *nom de guerre*, assumed by him on joining Walker's Expedition to Central America, and revived by him at the commencement of the present war. He is a native of South Carolina, and according to the same authority his real name is Rhett. He was at one time a member of Beauregard's staff, and at the battle of Shiloh was shot through the body and carried off the field for dead. Unfortunately life was not extinct, and he is again working to destroy his country. He is one of the most cool and reckless villains in the Confederacy—one who can smile, and murder while he smiles. For a villainous and desperate enterprise, no better leader could be found. He is now in the Canadas, and I verily believe for the purpose of heading a gang of desperadoes to commit some depredation on our frontier. He has numerous friends in Baltimore, and I heard him boast that he had put up at the most public hotels, and walked the most public streets of that city, without the slightest fear of detection.

There has been a great deal of discussion in the rebel Cabinet during the past six or eight months as to the propriety and expediency of arming the slaves. Govs. Shorter, of Alabama, Brown, of Georgia, Bonham, of South Carolina, Pettus of Mississippi and many other distinguished rebels have addressed letters to the rebel President in favor of the proposition. Gov. Brown urged that the large accessions to the slave populations of his State rendered it necessary that the emigrants should be provided for in some way by the Government, as there was little or no employment for them, and many of them were in a starving condition, and he knew of no way in which they could be so profitably used as in the army. Messrs. Seddon, Memminger and Watts long ago declared themselves in favor of such a measure, while Benjamin, Mallory and Reagan expressed themselves in opposition to it.

The opposition of Mr. Benjamin, however, is not very great. He merely argues that the necessity has not yet arisen from the adoption of so desperate an expedient, but he says when it is proved that they have not white men enough to carry the war to a successful issue, he will advocate the arming, if necessary, of every able-bodied negro in the Confederacy. It is understood that the rebel President's views on the subject coincide with those entertained by Benjamin. There can be no doubt that as a *dernier resort* the rebels will try to experiment, dangerous as it may be, of arming their "negro property."

In truth there are a considerable number of negroes bearing arms in the rebel army now. They are not so employed by any order of the War Department, nor are they generally formed in companies by themselves, but when they fight they fight side by side with the white soldier. These negroes for the most part belong to the officers and men of the commands to which they are attached. In the Confederate service a private may, if he choose, be accompanied by a servant, on paying a certain sum for his rations. This is not allowed by any regulation, but is a privilege that has been permitted from the beginning of the war; and in the cavalry especially, a large number of the men, as well as the officers, have their servants to feed and take care of their horses, cook, and do such chores as may be required of them. Many, in fact most of these negroes have been favorites with their young masters at home, and are greatly attached to them, and if given a swig or two of rebel lightning (corn whisky) are ready to fight to the death by their sides.

When an engagement is about to take place such of these negroes as are willing to fight are equipped and go into battle with their masters. In March last I was sent as courier by the Secretary of War to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and was with his command, in Col. Owen's (the 3d Virginia) regiment, belonging to Fitzhugh Lee's brigade, at the battle of Kelly's Ford. This regiment is a very aristocratic one, being composed of young men, nearly every one of whom claims to be of an F. F. V., and there are fully a quarter as many negro servants in the command as soldiers. At the battle referred to, these negroes fought magnificently by the side of their masters, and several of them were killed. The servant of McClellan, Adjutant of the regiment, displayed a courage and desperation that challenged the admiration of all who saw him, and the day after the fight he received from Col. Owen the present of a handsome sword for his bravery.

This Adjutant McClellan, by-the-by, is a first cousin to Gen. George B. McClellan, the Union hero of the seven days' battles around Richmond. He is a *fac simile* of the General, at least in appearance, and for his devotion to the rebel cause was recently promoted to Major on Gen. Stuart's staff.

But to return for a moment to the negro soldiers: Gen. Bragg, in a communication to Mr. Seddon, stated that at the battle of Stone's River, four companies of negroes, which had been formed out of servants attached to the army, and officered by white men, conducted themselves with great credit, exhibiting a fearless determination not excelled by the best soldiers of his command. He recommended the immediate organization of 200,000 soldiers of this class, to be distributed in companies and regiments in armies then in the field.

But you may rest assured that, although there are a few slaves who would fight for their masters in aid of the rebellion, that nine out of ten of them have now too large a sense of freedom to assist in riveting tighter the chains of bondage upon themselves and fellows; and I believe that the arming of 200,000 of them would, in effect, be equal to an addition of 200,000 soldiers to our armies.

An impression appears to prevail in the North that the rebels are preparing to evacuate Virginia; but I know, or at least I am confident, that such is not the case. They will remove their Capital I have no doubt, but you may depend that they will hold Virginia until expelled foot by foot by the Northern armies. Gen. Lee would not listen for a moment to the voluntary abandonment of the State, and the Virginia soldiers would instantly throw down their arms if such a course was determined on. There is no mistake about this. And without Lee and his brother Virginians, what would become of the rebellion and the Confederacy?

At the time of Stoneman's raid in May last, Richmond was considered in danger, and the citizens were convoked by placards carried about the streets by negroes, and other calls, in Capitol Square. Here they were addressed by Gov. Letcher, Mayor Mayo, and other prominent rebels, who urged them to form themselves into companies and regiments for defense of the city. They declared that if the city should be captured the State could not be held, and that if the State were abandoned the Virginia soldiers would fight no more, and the State would fall. Letcher said that the Virginia soldiers would feel, if their State should be lost, that there was nothing left for them to fight for. They would not be blind enough to hope that if lost, it could ever be regained. You may, therefore, depend that the rebels will defend Virginia with the desperation of despair; but let them be driven beyond its boundaries, and eight out of ten of the Virginians will gladly avail themselves of the President's Amnesty Proclamation to return. Let Virginia be reclaimed, and the Confederacy will tumble like an inverted cone.

Desperate efforts will be made this spring to drive Grant's army out of Northern Georgia and Southern Tennessee. The occupation of Chattanooga by the Unionists created great consternation among the rebel authorities. The Secretary of War stormed like a madman. He declared that they might better have lost Richmond or Charleston than to have allowed the enemy to obtain a foothold in Chattanooga, thus placing at his mercy the fertile valleys of Northern Georgia and Alabama, and that he must be driven back, regardless of the cost. The wholesale conscription which is being mercilessly enforced throughout the Confederacy will enable the rebels to concentrate an immense army in front of Grant by the 1st of April, and unless the latter is heavily reinforced, all that has been gained in that region may be lost.

But many rebel officers are confident that if the Unionists should obtain a foothold in Northern Georgia, they would never be able to penetrate to the interior of the State. Fortifications of a formidable character have already been thrown up around Atlanta and Decatur; and at every point along the Chattahoochee river (which runs twelve or fifteen miles north of Atlanta), at which an army could possibly be crossed, extensive works for defense have been erected. The physical labor on these works was of course, performed exclusively by negroes.

A short time ago the municipal authorities of Richmond tendered Gen. Lee $60,000 to enable him to purchase a residence in that city, and we learn from the rebel papers that the great hero and patriot declined the gift, preferring that the amount should be expended for the benefit of the soldiers in the field. But I happened to know that motives other than those of patriotism and an affectionate regard for his soldiers prompted Gen. Lee to refuse the munificent offer.

A conversation which occurred between Mrs. Lee and her friend Mrs. Vaughan which I heard the latter innocently repeat in the presence of a dozen persons, will disclose the true reason of the General's declining the handsome present. It was well known for a considerable time before the authorities took formal action in the matter that they intended such a gift for their favorite General; and Mrs. Vaughan on calling on Mrs. Lee in her humble apartments, congratulated her on the prospect of her soon occupying an elegant mansion again. Mrs. Lee knowing that her friend alluded to the contemplated present from the city, replied that she did not expect to occupy more commodious quarters during the war—that the General would not receive, if offered, a residence in Richmond—that they had been obliged to abandon one home, and that as the fate of the city was yet undecided and uncertain, they might if they had a residence there be compelled to abandon that also, and that they preferred to live as they were living, ready to leave without loss or care if the chances of war should require them to do so. She said if after the war the country desired to reward the General for his labors and sacrifices, its grateful offers would likely be accepted.

A Bold and Successful Enterprise.

The Providence *Journal* publishes the following account of a daring deed recently performed by Lieut. Cushing, commanding the gunboat Monticello, off Wilmington, of which a brief announcement was made a few days since. The account is given by an officer of the blockading fleet, and is corroborated by the Southern papers. Lieut. Cushing has distinguished himself on several occasions, and received the command of the Monticello for his services on the Nansemond River. The writer says:

He has just performed a feat of daring hardly equaled since the war began and very much resembling the Barton and Prescott affair in our bay. He pulled into the river with two boats, passed Fort Caswell, and went up the river above Smithville, which town is some four or five miles above the fort. He then turned round and came down to the town from above, as if from Wilmington. He passed within ten yards of a sentry on a wharf, but the soldier was asleep or drowsy. He then effected a landing near some salt works. Cushing crept up on his hands and knees to the fire and captured two darkies, who agreed to act as guides. He then landed again at the town, and with a seaman, an officer and his guides, went directly to the General's house. On the opposite side of the street were barracks, containing a thousand men. He opened the door, passed up stairs and found that the General was not at home. The officer below then told him to come down, as a row was going on. He hastened down and found that an officer had left the house in his shirt, and taken to the woods in the rear of the town. Another officer stood with a chair in the corner of the room. Cushing closed with him, threw him down, and put a revolver to his head; the fellow became tranquil. Cushing then struck a light and told the officer to dress. He did so, and they took him to the boat and escaped clear. Now the point, where, to my mind, nerve of the tip-topmost order was displayed, was in letting the officer dress, and waiting for him to do so, when they were perfectly aware that another (the Adjutant General) had escaped, and might at any moment bring an army up to their ears. Luckily, he had fled to the woods without speaking to a soul, thinking that the Yankees were in possession. The General made it a habit to sleep in the house every Monday night, but this night was detained at Wilmington. We learn this from the blockade runner Mary Anna. The people of Wilmington are greatly ashamed of the occurrence, and a repetition would be dangerous. Cushing afterwards learned that about the time the rebels got fairly on the alert, and had telegraphed to the forts he was passing them in the darkness.

The officer captured was Captain Kelly, Chief Engineer of the military works about Wilmington.

Jeff. Davis in Wax.

The London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

It was written of old that "Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked." Jefferson (President of the Confederates) kicked and now waxes. In other words, Madame Tussaud has added him to her wax figures. He stands comfortably near McClellan, who waxed here as he waxed in America, and was the last addition but one to her wonderful gallery—that one being Hunt, the murderer of his wife and children in the cab. Madame Tussaud has artists hard at work on the five pirates of the Flowery Land who were hung on the 22d ult.

Business Cards.

L. B. DIXON,

ARCHITECT, Formerly of Bureau of Construction, Treas. Dep't. Office, No. 15 Portland Block, Chicago. REFERENCES.—Col. A. H. Bowman, Supt. West Point, N. Y.; A. B. Young, Esq., late Supt. Arch. Treas. Dept.; Luther Haven, Esq., Collector at Chicago; Gould & Bro., Grocers, 150 South Water street, Chicago.

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LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC.

LALLEMAND'S SPECIFIC will not cure all diseases. It will cure

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia.

Hundreds have certified to this [illegible]

For sale by all Druggists. Price one Dollar per Bottle.

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Miscellaneous.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Plans for New Building.

Architects are invited to furnish plans for a building to be erected for the "CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO," upon the corner Washington and LaSalle streets [illegible]

BASEMENT.

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FIRST FLOOR.

To be divided into general business offices, varying [illegible]

SECOND FLOOR.

[illegible] MAY next. [illegible] DANIEL THOMPSON, Chairman, JNO. L. HANCOCK, T. J. BRONSON, GEO. F. RUMSEY, HUGH McLENNAN, Building Committee. Chicago, March 19th, 1864.

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BETWEEN CHICAGO AND

	Miles.	1 year.	1st 6 mo.	2d 6 mo.	3 mo.
Salem	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cottage Hill	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Babcock's Grove	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Danby	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheaton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winfield	27.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Junction	30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Geneva	35.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wayne	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clintonville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elgin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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Horses will be purchased in OPEN MARKET, at Chicago, Ill., until further notice. [illegible] Chief Quartermaster, West Division Cavalry Bureau. St. Louis, Mo., March 17, 1864.

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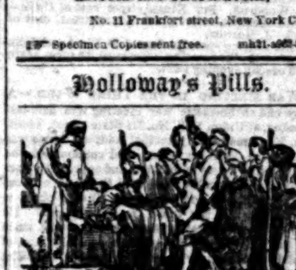


FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

OF THE

BRAVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

AND

OINTMENT.

All who have Friends or Relatives in the Army or Navy should take especial care that they be amply supplied with these Pills and Ointment; and where the brave Soldiers and Sailors have neglected to provide themselves with them, no better present can be sent them by their friends. They have been proved to be the Soldier's never-failing friend in the hour of need.

Coughs and Colds Affecting Troops

Will be speedily relieved and effectually cured by using these admirable Medicines and by paying proper attention to the directions which are attached to each pot or box.

Sick Headache and Want of Appetite, Incidental to Soldiers.

Those feelings which so sadden, usually arise from trouble or annoyance, obstructed perspiration, or eating and drinking whatever is unwholesome, thus disturbing the healthful action of the liver and stomach. These organs must be relieved, if you desire to be well. The Pills, taken according to the printed instructions, will quickly produce a healthy action to both liver and stomach, and as a natural consequence, a clear head and good appetite.

Weakness or Debility Induced by Over-Fatigue,

Will soon disappear by the use of these invaluable Pills, and the soldier will quickly acquire additional strength. Never let the Bowels be either confined or unduly acted upon. It may seem strange that Holloway's Pills should be recommended for Dysentery and Flux, many persons supposing that they would increase the relaxation. This is a great mistake, for these Pills will correct the liver and stomach, and thus remove all the acrid humors from the system. This Medicine will give tone and vigor to the whole organic system, however deranged, while health and strength follow as a matter of course. Nothing will stop the relaxation of the bowels so sure as this famous medicine.

Volunteers, Attention! Indiscretions of Youth.

Sores and Ulcers, Blotches and Swellings, can with certainty be radically cured, if the Pills are taken night and morning, and the Ointment be freely used as stated in the printed instructions. If treated in any other manner, they dry up in one part to break out in another. Whereas this Ointment will remove the humors from the system, and leave the patient a vigorous and healthy man. It will require a little perseverance in bad cases to insure a lasting cure.

For Wounds, Either Occasioned by the Bayonet, Sabre, or the Bullet, Sores or Bruises,

To which every Soldier and Sailor are liable, there are no medicines so safe, sure and convenient as Holloway's Pills and Ointment. The poor wounded and almost dying soldier might have his wounds dressed immediately if he would only provide himself with this matchless Ointment, which should be thrust into the wound and smeared all round it, then covered with a piece of linen from his knapsack and compressed with a handkerchief. Taking, night and morning, six or eight Pills to cool the system and prevent inflammation.

Every soldier's knapsack and seaman's chest should be provided with these valuable remedies.

CAUTION.

None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a WATER-MARK in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the manufactory of Prof. HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine, throughout the civilized world, in pots and boxes, at 25 cents, 62 cents, and $1 each.

There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

Dealers in our well-known medicines can have Show Cards, Circulars, etc., sent FREE OF EXPENSE, by addressing Thomas Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, N.Y.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago, and by dealers everywhere.

CAUTION.—If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug store in his place, let him write to me, 80 Maiden Lane, enclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1.40 per box or pot.

KROEGER & SCHMIDT,

Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright PIANO FORTES, Warerooms 519 Broome Street, New York. We offer to dealers and the public a very superior [illegible] Descriptive circulars free. Agents wanted.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver,

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING

TONIC.

THESE BITTERS HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES—HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION—HAVE MORE TESTIMONY—HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM,

Than any other Article in the Market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion,

AND WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a Certificate published by us, that is not GENUINE.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS,

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and Disease arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

REMEMBER!

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic,

Contains no Rum or Whisky,

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS,

BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC

IN THE WORLD.

Read Who Says So:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours, truly, LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

From the Rev. Jos. H. Kennard, Pastor of the 10th Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, FOR GENERAL DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM, AND ESPECIALLY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT, IT IS A SAFE AND VALUABLE PREPARATION. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully, J. H. KENNARD, Eighth below Coates street, Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In case of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefited by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH, Germantown, Pa.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 N. Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Pa.) Baptist Church.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials to their great value. In case of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed.

J. M. LYONS.

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON: Dear Sir—I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been materially benefited. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with similar cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects.

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

DR. C. M. JACKSON: Respected Sir—I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly 20 years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect, J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1.00 per Bottle—Hf. Doz. $5.00.

Small Size, 75 " —Hf. Doz. 4.00.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the Wrapper of each Bottle.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States, and by

LORD & SMITH,

23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.,

General Western Wholesale Agents.

Hostetter's Bitters.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE.

A HEALTHY STOMACH

SECURES THE

HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

AS A

Protective and Curative Medicine

Figures cannot lie. The statistics of the sales of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS during the year 1863, show that this invaluable Stomachic Alterative and Antibilious preparation has attained a popularity never before enjoyed by a proprietary medicine. Starting in 1860 with sales during the year equal to about $50,000, it has so steadily and rapidly advanced in public favor that the cash receipts of the proprietors and manufacturers for 1863, the tenth year of its success, will reach the enormous sum of $800,000. The demand in New York alone is over one thousand dozen per week.

These business statements are given to the world not from any ostentatious motive, but as an evidence of the great sanitary fact that the Bitters meet the wants and the expectations of the community; that the public belief in their efficacy increases and extends day by day, week by week, year by year; and that those who have proved the value of the article recommend it earnestly in the circles in which they move, and thus give a wider scope to its extraordinary and curative virtues. While the columns of the press give publicity to such general statement of the tendency and operation of this PURE and POWERFUL VEGETABLE ELIXIR, as may be comprehended within the limits of an advertisement, thousands and tens of thousands, who owe health, vigor, appetite, and all physical blessings that render life enjoyable to its effects, are continually advertising it by word of mouth and by their own improved appearance, among all classes of society, and in every portion of the Western world. To these living advertisements, these tangible certificates of the health preserving properties of the Bitters, more than to any other cause, their wonderful popularity is attributable. No limits can be assigned to the ultimate demand for a preparation that thus renders all who use it proselytes and zealots.

One-half of the adult population of the civilized world needs HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, because that proportion of them is subject more or less to indigestion. For that complaint, whether it has taken the shape of confirmed dyspepsia, or merely amounts to occasional pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels, this agreeable vegetable compound is an absolute specific. Common stimulants aggravate the disease. The practice of liquor as an appetizer before meals is a deadly error. In the first place, all spirits sold as beverages are adulterated. An analytic chemist detects active corrosive poison in the best of them. Even if they were free from this objection, an unmedicated alcoholic stimulant is not what the enfeebled stomach requires. In Hostetter's Bitters, Essence of Rye, from which every acrid element has been discharged by a special process, is present as a component. But this article, mild and genial as it is, could not of itself cure or even relieve dyspepsia. It is merely the vehicle which gives activity, force, searching effect to the rare infusion of herbal extracts, designed to tone, regulate and fortify the system. Without the aid of a diffusive stimulant the medicinal properties of these vegetable ingredients would fail of their effect. The projectile that batters down a hostile wall receives its impetus from the powder placed behind it, and in like manner the curative and healthful principle of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is made operative and irresistible by the pure Essence of Rye, which forms their basis. Thus is disease vanquished in its strongholds by a combination of unequalled vegetable antidotes, carried, as it were, straight to the mark by a wholesome stimulant.

Not only is indigestion, in all its phases, permanently and thoroughly cured by this celebrated invigorant, but all the diseases which dyspepsia engenders, are speedily relieved by its use. Bilious disorders, that have defied the prescriptions of the Mercurial School of Medicine, yield readily to the anti-bilious action of the Bitters. If the thousands who, after abandoning calomel in despair, have been cured of liver disease by this unequalled Vegetable Alterative, could place their combined experience before the world, that fearful drug would be banished from civil practice as it has already been ignominiously thrust out of our military hospitals.

The success of the Bitters in cases of HABITUAL CONSTIPATION has been marked and striking. Their slight aperient operation gently removes obstructions from the bowels, and at the same time they impart sufficient vigor and tone to the membrane which lines the alimentary canal to enable Nature to perform her most important functions regularly, without any further medication.

FLATULENCE, a most annoying and often a very painful affliction, is not only relieved for the time being, but its recurrence prevented by an occasional resort to this delightful Stomachic: and the same may be said of CRAMPS IN THE STOMACH, BILIOUS CHOLIC, SICK HEADACHE, and that most depressing and painful sensation in the upper part of the abdomen which is sometimes described as an "all gone" feeling by dyspeptic patients. Loss of appetite is an evil that can only be safely obviated by increasing the vigor of the digestive organs. If the palate craves more than the stomach can digest, the former can only be gratified at the expense of the latter. The peculiar merit of the Bitters, as a stomachic, is, that if it doubles the demands of appetite, it at the same time doubles the capacity of the stomach to dissolve and assimilate food, so that the desire for nutriment and the ability to turn it to good account increase *pro rata*, and bodily vigor is the inevitable result. A person may have an inordinate appetite, and yet be as thin as a shadow and feeble as a child, but as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS produce a perfect accord between the requirements of hunger and the power of digestion, the attenuated form fattens under their tonic influence, and what would otherwise be a depressing burden to the system, becomes, by assimilation, healthy flesh and blood and muscular fibre.

In no complaint is the remedial action of this wonderful Tonic more prompt and decisive than in CHILLS AND FEVER of every type. Taken during the cold stage, it at once shortens its duration, and soon breaks up the paroxysms. Throughout the Western States it is superseding every other medicine for intermittent and remittent fever. It has become a household specific in all the alluvial regions that border on great rivers, on the prairies, and in every swampy and marshy district where these prostrating diseases prevail. At this season it should be taken regularly and systematically as a protection against the miasma of wet soils. It may be taken, as a rule to which there are no exceptions, that whoever resorts to it for this purpose becomes invulnerable to all the atmospheric influences which produce Fever and Ague, Bilious Remittents, and other periodical disorders of a like nature. This is the season of the year when these maladies are most prevalent, and it is wise, therefore, to take time by the forelock and forestall their visitations. If, however, this warning should come too late for prevention, let the sick take comfort from the assurance, that in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS they have the certain means of cure. Let them discard quinine and rely upon a remedy that in such cases has never, during ten years, been known to fail. As

A FALL AND WINTER STOMACHIC,

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS especially claim the attention of all who desire to be exempted from bodily ailment during these seasons of social enjoyment. The digestion is never in so much danger of being overtaxed as in winter. It is a period of festivity. "Eat, drink and be merry" is its motto. But without the exercise of due care, social indulgence may entail sad penalties. Cold, while it stimulates the appetite, closes the pores, and these important outlets for the waste matter of the system being in a measure sealed, there is an imperious necessity that the stomach should do its work with more than usual vigor, that the internal waste pipes of the system should be free and unobstructed, and that the liver should faithfully and regularly contribute its tempering, purifying element to the common stock of animal fluids. Now it is the province and the purpose of the Bitters to keep these essential organs active, healthy and efficient, and thus prevent disease. The system, regulated and controlled by their balsamic influence, will be in little danger of suffering either from plethora, or debility, or the inclemency of the season. It may defy cold and damp and the fiend Indigestion. If the appetite be too strong for the stomach, it will bring the latter up to "concert pitch." If the stomach be in a fair condition and the appetite delicate, it will give the latter a keener edge. In winter the liquors of commerce are more freely used than in summer, and their poisonous effects are often heightened in consequence of their being taken hot. Discard them—avoid them. All the good effects that you hope to derive from them you will surely realize from this vitalizing agent. All the evil that you cannot escape if you imbibe them, you will assuredly avoid if you substitute for all other stimulants the only safe and healthful tonic, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Keep the refreshing vegetable cordial in your house, and you will never feel inclined to taste the fiery stimulants which create a false thirst for themselves, and which are doctored and adulterated and made pungent for this very object. The effect of the Bitters is precisely the reverse of this. A small quantity suffices for medicinal purposes, and as they act medicinally and not as an excitant, the weakest nervous organization cannot be injured by their operation.

There is no preparation in the world that produces such marvellous effects in case of nausea. For sea sickness, according to the testimony of the captains and other officers of the principal lines of the sea-going steamers, and the uniform statements of the passengers on shipboard, the Bitters are an immediate and never-failing antidote.

In brief, as a safeguard against all diseases, and as a sure for ordinary complaints of the stomach, the liver and the bowels, there is no tonic and alterative, vegetable or mineral, that can be placed on a par with Hostetter's Bitters.

Be sure, however, to obtain the genuine article. In spite of all the precautions of the proprietors, the original bottles are sometimes filled with alcoholic potions which is passed off by scoundrels upon the unsuspecting as the true elixir. Therefore buy only of dealers of established reputation. The undersigned do their utmost to protect the public against counterfeits, and they ask the public, as a favor to both parties, not to purchase of irresponsible individuals or firms.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield thrown by the Government over the proprietors, and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine, unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy have the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter and Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

Prepared and sold by

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, February [illegible], 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Department [illegible]

At the New York Arsenal, [illegible] sets.
At the Frankford Arsenal, [illegible] sets.
At the Allegheny Arsenal, [illegible] sets.
At the Cincinnati Depot, [illegible] sets.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, [illegible] sets.

[illegible] GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN., March 7th, 1864.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals are invited till 5th of April, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with four thousand (4,000) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof. [illegible] A. P. PORTER, Lieut. Col. and Chief C. S. D. of C.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) in St. Louis, till March [illegible], 1864, for [illegible] T. McKISSOCK, Chf. Eng'r and Supt.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON DEPOT, December 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria, and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw. [illegible]

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

[illegible]

GUARANTY.

[illegible] D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster.

Insoluble Cement.

USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

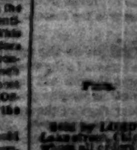
HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the Useful Arts.	Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be Superior to Any Adhesive Preparation known.
A new thing.	Hilton's Insoluble Cement [illegible]
Its Combination.	[illegible]
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.	BOOT and SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.
Jewelers.	JEWELERS Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved. It is especially adapted to Leather, And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.
It is a Liquid.	IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT Extant that is a sure thing for mending FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY, And articles of Household use.
Remember.	REMEMBER. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste. Hilton's Insoluble Cement is insoluble in water or oil. Hilton's Insoluble Cement adheres oily substances.
Finis.	Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages, from 2 ounces to 100 lbs. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sold by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago, Ill., General Western Agents, to whom all orders may be addressed.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES,

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1864.

THE CITY.

CLARK STREET BRIDGE.—The pier under Clark street bridge is being renovated, new piles being driven down and a new flooring in course of construction.

LAKE TUNNEL.—The work on the shore shaft of the lake tunnel was suspended yesterday while the pumps were fixed, they having become clogged with sand. The shaft is sunk about nine feet.

EVERITT'S ART GALLERY.—The beautiful and durable *Cartes de Visite* for so long a time furnished at two dollars per dozen at this favorite place of resort, No. 137 Lake street, are still supplied to eager crowds at the same price, notwithstanding the advance in material; no better presentment of one's self can be given to a friend. By the way, we notice Everitt's boudoir is now a model of luxurious elegance, having been newly fitted up in the most *recherche* style.

HOLY THURSDAY.—To-morrow is Holy Thursday, which as being the day preceding Good Friday is specially observed by the Catholic church. The services to-morrow in the churches of this diocese will therefore be marked with peculiar solemnity. The Bishop of the diocese, Rt. Rev. James Duggan, D. D., will officiate at the cathedral of the Holy Name at morning service, which will commence at half-past 9 o'clock. He will be assisted by various clergymen of the city and State.

GEN. GRANT'S POPULARITY.—Messrs. Bryant, Hovey & Co., who are to publish on the 25th inst. a portrait of Gen. Grant, as appears by their advertisement on our first page, have already received orders for nearly five thousand copies in advance of its publication. When it is remembered that they first advertised it to the public on the 18th inst., this enormous sale will show what a strong hold he has upon the public heart. We congratulate the firm on their success, though we are not surprised at it, for Fortune seems to hold her high carnival in the especial interest of its leading members. With them, to undertake is to succeed.

THE GREAT FAIR AT ST. LOUIS.—The Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, to open on the 17th of May at St. Louis will be a splendid success unless all signs fail. This Fair, the first in a slave State, will have a Department for Freedmen. Contributions for this department either in cash or goods, will be promptly forwarded by the Northwestern Freedmen's Aid Commission, if sent to Jacob A. Shepherd, Secretary, 86 Washington street, Chicago. The St. Louis Sanitary Commission is composed of energetic men, and has hardly been distanced by any of its co-laborers. In creating this department for Freedmen upon soil not yet free, it has stepped to the head of the column of progress. An organization in Brooklyn will send $1,000. Cincinnati will do more. What will Chicago and the Northwest do?

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. SHEERS.—Captain G. W. Sheers, of the McClellan Dragoons, has returned to Chicago, where he will again put on "store clothes" and perform his duties as a citizen. Capt. Sheers, while in the service, throughout the campaign on the Peninsula, at the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Falling Waters, and in nearly all the battles in Maryland and Virginia, carved out for himself a brilliant and lasting reputation as an officer, and won for himself special mention from Generals Stoneman, Pleasanton, Kilpatrick and others. Owing, however, to some difficulty, growing out of jealousy on the part of his superior officers, the gallant Captain, rather than submit to their annoyances, was forced to resign his commission. It is to be hoped that he will again be induced to take the field, where the services of such men, at the present emergency, are so greatly needed.

A STRONG-MINDED FEMALE.—Mrs. Catherine Long is evidently a woman of this class, as circumstances will show. Some few weeks ago during a period of conjugal disturbances, she shot her husband, James, and turned him out of doors, refusing even to allow him to take his clothes, since which time she has "run" the grocery establishment they formerly jointly kept, on her own account. A day or so ago the man obtained a writ of replevin for the articles, and accompanied Constables Hough and Flemming to his former residence on Illinois street. But despite the dignity of the "guardians of the law," Mrs. Long refused them all admittance and on their entering by force, charged them all, yesterday, before Esquire Cuthbertson, with riot. Unfortunately, and doubtless to the great surprise of the plaintiff, the case was dismissed.

ARREST OF A DESERTER.—Quite an interesting incident occurred yesterday: two of the Provost Marshal's detectives were sitting in a house on Clark street, when they saw, sauntering leisurely along, a notorious deserter, named Thomas H. Wood. They pursued and had nearly overtaken him, before he was aware of their presence. As soon as he saw them he took to his heels. They called upon him to halt, but that was a command he did not care to obey just then, and they were forced to fire several shots at him before he concluded that it would be healthy to stop. He was taken to the Provost Marshal's office, and from thence to Camp Douglas. Wood is an old offender in the deserting business. Four times before he has been arrested and escaped. If he gets loose now his guard at Camp Douglas will deserve to be compelled to drag a ball and chain themselves, and serve out the sentence the rascal will probably get at Dry Tortugas.

LITIGATION.—Yesterday morning Catherine Macarthy charged William F. Brown, before Justice Holsington, with threatening to do her bodily injury. The parties are both employees of Mr. Sampson, at his saloon and eating house in the rear of the TRIBUNE Office, Catherine being cook and defendant bar-keeper. For the last week or so Sampson has been sick, during which time much rivalry as to superiority has existed between the twain, and on one or two occasions Brown is alleged to have made the threats. His Honor, not considering the case substantiated, dismissed it, when the fair Catherine, considering herself ill-used, applied for a similar warrant from Justice Cuthbertson, which met with similar results. After this, Brown applied for a warrant, charging Mrs. Long with the larceny of a key of one of the doors of the house, she having been discharged from her situation. The attorney for the prosecution was especially eloquent. On one occasion he had declared that the "greatest case that ever came up a Justice's stairs" was that of the collision of a "schooner with a steamer." Now he modified his former judicial decision materially, by stating that the larceny of a key was even of greater importance. But his Honor, without denying either statement, certainly did not much credit them by dismissing the case in hand as malicious and of non-importance.

RECRUITING.—The progress of recruiting is not satisfactory. Men do not enlist as they should under the present rate of bounty. Since the first of March two hundred will probably include all from this city who have signed the muster rolls of the great Union army. This is not what we have a right to expect from the patriotic county of Cook, and unless the rate be largely increased a draft will be as certain as that Abraham rules in Washington. The Provost Marshal has enlisted sixty-three men and the recruiting officers for the regular army about thirty since the first of March.

The County War Fund Committee have paid bounties to 173 recruits since the last report given in these columns, aggregating 2,354 altogether. The following table will show how the same are distributed:

Chicago	2057	Elk Grove	8
Cicero	[illegible]	Rich	3
Lyons	14	Palos	17
Northfield	14	Jefferson	37
Proviso	14	Lemont	12
Wheeling	14	Calumet	7
Worth	11	Barrington	20
Orland	14	Lake	4
Niles	14	Lake View	1
Thornton	11	Evanston	18
Hanover	5	New Trier	5
Palatine	12	Leyden	3
Hyde Park	1	Maine	3
Bremen	15		
Bloom	16	Total	2,354

To these have been paid by city and county, $[illegible].55.

NEW IMPROVEMENTS ON LA SALLE STREET—HARTFORD INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING.—The location of the new Merchants' Exchange, corner of La Salle and Washington streets, appears to have given a new impetus to property and improvements in the vicinity. Among the fine structures going up on La Salle street the ensuing season, we learn, is an elegant building for the Office of the Western Department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, on a lot recently secured for that purpose, between Randolph and Lake streets. T. C. Allyn, Esq., the Secretary of the Company, now stopping at the Sherman House, has been engaged for several days in arranging plans, which are now in the hands of our well known architect, W. W. Boyington, Esq., and work will be commenced as early as practicable. The building is to be a four-story structure, 25x80, with a front of Athens marble, double fire and burglar-proof vaults in each of three lower stories, heated with steam, and in all respects a first-class improvement—a credit to the enterprise of the Company, as well as an ornament to our city. This staunch old Company but displays its usual sagacity in thus fixing permanently the headquarters of its Western Department here, and investing a portion of its ample resources in Chicago real estate. The business of this department of the Company, which is under the management of O. F. Bissell, Esq., General Agent, extends over an area of eleven States, including some 400 agencies, and in point of magnitude is exceeded by the entire business of but few other American Fire Companies. With a history which has been marked by more than half a century of honorable enterprise and success, with assets amounting to almost a million and a half of dollars, and its stock selling in market at $400 per share, this stable and vigorous Company will be regarded with new marks of esteem and confidence by our citizens, now that it has become identified with the growth and prosperity of Chicago. Messrs. Hubbard & Hunt are its local agents. We hope to chronicle similar enterprises on the part of other wealthy eastern corporations.

MOVING.—The sale of the lot on the corner of LaSalle and Washington streets, to the Board of Trade, leaves the First Baptist Church and Society in as unpleasant a predicament as was the dove let out of the Ark in the older days of the deluge. They have no rest for the soles of their feet. The waters disappeared from the face of the earth then, and the Church will not long continue on the wing now. Bryan Hall is to be temporarily occupied for their religious services, until such time as the new church edifice about to be built on Wabash avenue, at a cost of $[illegible],000, shall be completed. The organ will accompany the church in its travels, and [illegible] in the new location at Bryan Hall as in the old. The last service in the old church, on the corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, will be held a week from last Sunday [illegible] will be preached by the Pastor [illegible] Baptist [illegible] of the city.

THE FREMONT RIFLES.

Their Arrival in Chicago—Reception—Roster—History.

The 37th Illinois Volunteers, better known as the "Fremont Rifles," formerly commanded by Col. Julius White (now Brigadier General and in command at Springfield), arrived from St. Louis yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, in accordance with the announcement in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and proceeded to the Soldiers' Rest. Here they received an informal reception from a large number of our citizens, and immediately afterwards sat down to a bounteous dinner, to which the boys did ample justice. After the music of knives and forks had ceased, T. B. Bryan, Esq., President of the Soldiers' Home, made a neat little speech of welcome, which was responded to by Col. Black in his happiest style, after which the boys made the welkin ring with cheers for the ladies and the citizens of Chicago.

This gallant regiment was organized in Chicago in September, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 18th of that month. Previous to its departure for the seat of war, the regiment was presented with a magnificent banner, bearing a faithful likeness of Fremont, by the Board of Trade.

At the time of mustering in, the regiment numbered 1,035 strong, with the following roster.

ORIGINAL ROSTER.

Colonel—Julius White.
Lieut. Colonel—J. S. Barnes.
Major—Charles Black.
Quartermaster—J. H. Peck.
Adjutant—Anton Niessen.
Chaplain—Edward Anderson.
Surgeon—Dr. Humiston.
Company A—Captain, J. W. Lambier; First Lieutenant, Blodgett; Second Lieutenant, Magill.
Company B—Captain, Gordon; First Lieutenant, Curtis; Second Lieutenant, Harris.
Company C—Captain, Dickenson; First Lieutenant, Jackson; Second Lieutenant, Jones.
Company D—Captain, Frisbee; First Lieutenant, Bell; Second Lieutenant, Anderson.
Company E—Captain, Payne; First Lieutenant, Payne; Second Lieutenant, Morey.
Company F—Captain, E. B. Messer; First Lieutenant, Greene; Second Lieutenant, Fairman.
Company G—Captain, Kennicott; First Lieutenant, Abbey; Second Lieutenant, Dodge.
Company H—Captain, Frick; First Lieutenant, Woolford; Second Lieutenant, Eaton.
Company I—Captain, Rust; First Lieutenant, Powers; Second Lieutenant, Day.
Company K—Captain, Black; First Lieutenant, Pitkin; Second Lieutenant, Dandy.

On the 19th September the 37th marched through our principal streets an object of admiration, on its way to the Illinois Central depot, where it took the cars for St. Louis, arriving there on the following day. From St. Louis, the regiment marched to Booneville, thence to Otterville, where orders were given to fall back to Springfield via Lebanon. Here it joined the division under command of Major General Curtis, and with it participated in the chase after Price, as far as Sugar Creek, Arkansas. On the 6th, 7th and 8th of March, 1862, the 37th had the honor of participating in the battle of Pea Ridge, in which it greatly distinguished itself—at, however, a heavy loss. After this battle it moved to Cassville, where for two months it was constantly engaged in making raids and reconnoissances. Again marching orders were the order of the day, and it marched back to Springfield, where it remained encamped for two months, after which it joined Brigadier Gen. Schofield, and with his division marched to Fayetteville, Ark., and on the 7th Dec., 1862, participated in the battle of Prairie Grove. After the fight, the regiment once again received marching orders, and proceeded with Blunt and Herron's Divisions to VanBuren, on the Arkansas River, thence returning to Fayetteville, it proceeded to Huntsville, and thence by way of Bloomfield to Rolla, Mo., and back again to St. Louis. Here it remained a short time and proceeded to Cape Girardeau, and thence to Chalk Bluffs, where it participated in the engagement at that place on May 2d, 1863. It returned a second time to St. Louis and thence to Pilot Knob, thence to Vicksburg, where it played a glorious part in the siege and final capture of that rebel stronghold. After the occupancy of Vicksburg, the 37th was again ordered on the march, and proceeded to Yazoo City, which place was captured about the 15th of July. After this it proceeded to Canton, on the Big Black, and back again to Vicksburg, from which place it went to Port Hudson, and thence to New Orleans. The regiment is shortly afterwards found fighting the rebels on the Atchafalaya, on the 15th September. Again to the Crescent City, where it joined Banks' expedition to Texas, proceeding to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. At this river the 37th made a raid, in the course of which it destroyed a large quantity of Confederate cotton. On returning to Brownsville the regiment re-enlisted for the war and proceeded to New Orleans. After some delay, transportation was obtained and the 37th proceeded homeward up the river by way of St. Louis, where it arrived on Monday morning. In the afternoon the boys left for Chicago, arriving here, as above stated yesterday afternoon. Such has been the mortality by battle and disease that the regiment now only numbers about 237 men. The following is the

PRESENT ROSTER:

Colonel—John C. Black.
Lieutenant Colonel—E. B. Payne.
Major—Ransom B. Kennicott.
Adjutant—Wm. P. Rand.
Quartermaster—Edmund Wesser.
Surgeon—L. F. Humiston.
Assistant Surgeon—H. T. Weeder.
Chaplain—O. H. Bishop.
Company A—Captain, L. B. Morey; First Lieutenant, D. L. Ash.
Company B—Captain, C. V. Dickenson; First Lieutenant, F. A. Jones.
Company C—Captain, J. J. Huntley; First Lieutenant, C. C. Morse.
Company D—Captain, John Moran; First Lieutenant, vacant; Second Lieutenant, F. Eastworth.
Company E—Captain, H. L. Smith; First Lieutenant, J. P. Day; Second Lieutenant, T. H. L. Payne.
Company F—Captain, E. B. Wester; First Lieutenant, G. H. Fairman.
Company G—Captain G. R. Bell; First Lieutenant, M. P. Atkinson.
Company H—Captain, H. Woolford; First Lieutenant, W. C. Wilson; Second Lieutenant, G. H. Myrel.
Company I—Captain, P. Lint; First Lieutenant, C. Dodge; Second Lieutenant, Geo. Kenhicott.
Company K—Captain, W. P. Black; Second Lieutenant, Thomas Chapman.

Gen. White left on Monday for Springfield, with the intention of meeting the regiment, and escorting it home, but failed to do so. He telegraphed yesterday afternoon, requesting the public reception to be postponed until this afternoon, when it will take place. It is expected that the citizens generally will turn out *en masse*, and show their appreciation for the "brave boys as they are," who at the expiration of their furlough, will once more "march on" to Dixie.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important Chancery Decision by Chief Justice Wilson—Serious Delinquencies of a Guardian—Court Record—The Armory.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Chief Justice John M. Wilson yesterday gave his decision in the Chancery suit of Orlando Davidson vs Timothy R. Young and wife.

The bill was filed in 1858 by the complainant who claimed a part of the east half of the north west fractional quarter 28, 40, 14 east under a contract of purchase made by Harrison Newall with Seth Paine as administrator of the estate of D. L. W. Jones deceased, who was the father of Mrs. Young the defendant, and who owned the land at the time of his death. Paine in selling the land professed to act under the authority of an act of the Legislature of Illinois, authorizing James Whitlock a former administrator to Jones to sell the land.

Young and wife after the latter became of age, brought an action of ejectment for the recovery of the land in dispute, on the ground that the sale was wholly unauthorized by Paine and void. They recovered the land, and the judgment was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Illinois; 16 Ill. 548.

The bill in this case set up certain alleged equities, the principal of which was that Mrs. Young had assented to the sale of the land to Newhall, and that she was estopped thereby. This point was overruled on the ground, among others, that being an infant at the time of the sale by Paine, it did not appear that she did any act upon which the purchaser relied in making the purchase, and it was held that she was not estopped in equity to set up her legal title to the land. There were various other questions of much interest presented and decided, and the conclusion reached was a decree dismissing the bill, thus establishing Mr. Young's right to the land. The land is valuable, adjoining the city on the North, lying near the residence of Dr. Dyer. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Arrington and Wilcox for the complainants, Goodrich and Beckwith for the defendants.

COUNTY COURT.—In the matter of the guardianship of Louisa and John F. Roth, minor children of John Roth deceased, Judge Bradwell yesterday ordered that Christian Bigler, the guardian be removed from his office, he having failed to account for moneys received by him and neglected altogether the interests of his wards, who, in consequence of such neglect are now inmates of and subsisting on the charity of the Asylum at Jacksonville. The wards are both deaf and dumb.

On the 29th of June, 1857, Bigler received $850 in the capacity of guardian to the children, and on the 6th of January following, he received other fifty dollars in the same capacity. None of this money has been applied in any way for the benefit of the children, but on the contrary the amount has been used by Bigler for his own purposes.

In making the order for the removal of Bigler from his guardianship Judge Bradwell commented in severe terms upon the inhumanity displayed by him in his treatment of the afflicted children, and ordered that immediately upon his successor being appointed, he pay over the sum of $[illegible], being the amount of money in his hands and interest thereon from the date of its receipt, and that in the event of a failure of Bigler to promptly comply with such order that he be committed to jail.

The bill of the late Edward T. Vaughan was yesterday admitted to probate. Elizabeth Vaughan being the executrix and sole legatee.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Williams, J.—Common Law.*

882. Foremen et al vs Kantrowitch, death of defendant. Suggested, &c.
883. Kohn et al vs same. Same order.
908. Frank vs same. Same order.
909. Witkowski vs same. Same order.
911. Loomis et al vs O'Neil. Dismissed with prosecution.
[illegible]. Shaw vs Maple et al. Rule to plead extended to 26th inst, and rule on plaintiff concerning security for costs.
[illegible]. Ideson vs Campbell et al. Dismissed.
[illegible]. Everson et al vs Curtis et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

Chancery.

477. Foote vs Foote. Dismissed.
[illegible]. Stricker vs Burbach et al. Set for hearing on [illegible] inst.
[illegible]. Clark vs Norris et al. Dismissed.
[illegible]. Bird et al vs Blaney et al. Final decree.
[illegible]. Windiate vs Windiate. Decree.

People's Case.

People vs Schiedt. Defendant committed for contempt of Court.

Common Law.

424. Bacon et al vs Sweet et al. Motion for new trial argued and taken under advisement.

U. S. CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.—*Before Drummond J.—Chancery.*

841. Singer et al. vs Olds et al. Time to take proofs extended 30 days.
[illegible]. Goddard vs Salisbury et al. Report of sale confirmed.
514. Lamer et al. vs the Logansport and Peoria R. R. Co. et al. Final confirmation.
479. Johnston vs Carver et al. Cause heard and taken under advisement.

District Court.

— U. S. A. vs Renwick. (Indictment for making false vouchers.) Continued.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Wilson, C.J.—In Chancery.*

[illegible]. Tracy vs Loeb et al. Dismissed.
[illegible]. [illegible] vs [illegible] et al. Rule on complainant to file a new bond.
[illegible]. Baxter et al. vs Tracy. Dismissed at complainant's costs.
77. Dallard vs Martin et al. Set for hearing on first Tuesday of April.
[illegible]. Davidson vs Young et al. Same order. (Appealed.)
[illegible]. City of Chicago vs Lind et al. Referred to master.

Before Higgins, J.—Common Law.

[illegible]. Smith vs Smith. On trial.
[illegible]. Dunham vs Moulton. On trial.

Before Goodrich, J.—Common Law.

[illegible]. Myers vs [illegible] et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's cost.
[illegible]. Hough et al vs The Western Transportation Co. Demurrer to plea in abatement overruled and judgment that defendant answer over.
[illegible]—Same vs Same. Same order.
[illegible]—[illegible] et al vs Hoffman et al. [illegible]
[illegible]—Schlosser et al vs Solomon et al. Judgment [illegible] Wolf Solomon.
[illegible]—Sampson vs Van Dean. Judgement by default.
[illegible]—[illegible] vs [illegible]. Leave to plaintiff to file replications to amended pleas.
1272—State Bank Hartford, Conn, vs Eldred et al. Leave to plaintiff to reply double, &c.
1302—Goodhue vs Oldenslow. Leave to file new declaration, &c.
1300—Benedict vs. Dole. Default.

POLICE COURT.—The portion of the community who make the Bridewell their general home, and the Armory their frequent resting place, are evidently of a most capricious turn of mind, and not inclined to believe in medium measures. Either they flood the police cells in overwhelming numbers, or else they dwindle down to less than a corporal's guard. Yesterday, barely twenty transgressors made an appearance, and if any speculative individual offered $50 for the amount of cash received, towards the policemen's salary fund, he would undoubtedly lose by the transaction.

Interfering with an Officer.—Lieut. Alexander Stewart, 12th Illinois cavalry, at present acting Quartermaster at the Armory, was brought up on remand charged with interfering with Officer Mergenthaler whilst in the execution of his duty. The facts of the case, which has elicited considerable excitement, are as follows: On Saturday night last the policeman proceeded with a warrant to arrest a notorious rough named Charles Buckley, and who was then in a house of ill-fame on Clark street, near Jackson. Outside the house Buckley attempted to escape from the policeman, and a desperate struggle ensued, during which Stewart came up, and holding the officer's arms succeeded in releasing the prisoner from Mergenthaler's custody. The Lieutenant now claims that he was out in search of deserters for his regiment, and that he supposed Buckly was one, besides which he affirmed that the police officer was not in uniform, which latter statement was positively denied by several witnesses. It was also proved that when the Lieutenant first interfered, he was told that Mergenthaler was a police officer. Judge Miller considered the case proved, and held the prisoner for trial at the Recorder's Court in bonds of $300. Buckley, the cause of all the trouble, was brought up on a disorderly warrant and fined $10 and costs.

Carriage Robbery.—Edward Murphy, a private in the 44th Illinois infantry, was charged with stealing a wolf-skin robe valued at $30 from the back of John Lonergan. The son of Mars was informed that "raiding," though doubtless orthodox in Dixie, was hardly admissible in the Garden City, and committed to the Recorder's Court, bail being fixed at $300.

A Timely Thief.—John Wallace and Thomas Curly alias McDonald, charged with the larceny of a watch and chain, were remanded until to-day for the production of further evidence. Bail for their appearance was given in the sums of $500 and $100 respectively.

CASH VS. CREDIT.

Meeting of the Wholesale Grocers—They Determine to Sell Goods only for Cash.

A meeting of the wholesale grocers of the city was held last evening at the Mercantile Association rooms, pursuant to adjournment. The Chair was taken by James McKindley, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The committee to whom was referred the proposition to take steps for the erection of a Grocers' Exchange, submitted the following, which, after discussion, was adopted:

Your committee would report that after consulting together, and talking with others on the subject, that there is not sufficient interest manifested to warrant the formation of a "Grocers' Board" at the present time.

The Committee to whom was referred the question of credit, reported, that in consideration of the great increase of business and circulating medium, and the appreciation of values, a sudden tightness of the money market would produce ruin and want of confidence among the mercantile community, therefore

Resolved, That the wholesale grocers of Chicago adopt the exclusive cash system.

Resolved, For the receipt of goods, examination of bills and covering payments, fifteen days be considered as cash.

The motion to adopt the resolutions elicited considerable discussion. Some gentlemen were in favor of continuing the present system—30 days being considered as cash; while the majority were in favor of curtailing credits as far as possible, and gave free expression to the idea that business should be done strictly for cash.

The Chair stated that the present is the time to take action on the matter—the longer the cash system is put off the more detrimental it becomes to the traders. Staple goods are now being handled in this city for a mere commission, and it is not a paying business to sell goods at 30, 40 or 60 days for two and one-half per cent. The only legitimate way to do business now, is by confining it strictly to cash. The Chair hoped that the resolutions would pass.

Mr. Doane, of Pollard & Doane, suggested that an agreement be drawn up for the individual signature of the grocers in the city, binding each other to sell for cash only.

Mr. Thomson, of Thomson, Johnson & Co., would favor the circulation of a paper of this kind after the adoption of the resolutions.

The first resolution was unanimously carried.

On motion of J. W. Stanley, the second resolution was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Doane, a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Thomson, Allen and Beckwith, was appointed to solicit the concurrence of all the trade in the resolution.

On motion of Mr. Ladd, of Ladd, Williams & Young, the Chair and Mr. Doane were added to the Committee, after which the meeting adjourned till Monday evening next.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION—BI-WEEKLY MEETING.—The Ladies of the Relief Association held their regular semi-monthly meeting at their rooms in Garrett Block, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Hoge presided, and Mrs. Lamb acted as Secretary.

The following contributions were reported: Second Congregational Church, $100; Unity Church, $88; Sixth Ward Union League, through Mrs. Trimmer, $10; Mrs. Whitefield, $1.90; Mrs. Nichols, $2.25; Mrs. J. S. Fuller, from Mate of the Silver Cloud, $6; Mrs. Judson, $2; Mrs. Russell, $2.

The Supply Committee reported an expenditure of $72.47 since the last meeting.

Mrs. Edgerton handed in a list of 137 families who had received assistance during the last two weeks.

On motion, $100 were appropriated for the expenses of the Purchasing Committee, for the next two weeks, and Mrs. Greenbaum and Mrs. Hamilton were retained as said Committee.

The Treasurer reported that the Association now has $771.90 in its treasury.

The President submitted the following letter from Mr. Reynolds, Chairman Executive Committee Y. M. C. A.:

At a meeting of the Executive Committee representing the Chicago Relief Association and the Young Men's Christian Association, March 17, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Some misapprehension has prevailed under which the Ladies' Association for the Relief of Soldiers' Families, at their last meeting, supposing that their orders on our Depository could not further be met, appointed supply and disbursing committees of their own, and resolved to continue their organization during the ensuing summer; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the equal claim of the Ladies Association for Supplies, and desire to furnish them to the extent of our means; and

WHEREAS, The lease of our Depository will soon expire, and we do not deem it expedient to continue our organization during the summer; therefore,

Resolved, That 70 tons of coal, 20 cords of sawed wood and $250 in money, be appropriated to the Ladies' Association in addition to the fuel furnished them up to the close of the present week.

Resolved, That the utmost economy be practiced in disbursing the small fund remaining that we may not be entirely without means of relieving the sick and destitute during the cold weather of spring.

A resolution thanking the Y. M. C. A. for its very liberal and acceptable donation was then unanimously passed, and the meeting adjourned.

THE IRISH NATIONAL FAIR.—This is the last week of preparation for the Irish National Fair, which, as is well known, will open in Chicago on Easter (next) Monday. The Committee have been working night and day to make the needed arrangements, which, it is needless to say, are on a grand scale. Bales and bales are constantly arriving to their care from all parts of the world. The seventh shipment has just been made from Philadelphia, and the Committee yesterday received advices that thirty or forty packages left Ireland on the 5th ult., destined for the Fair. Tickets are selling rapidly, hundreds of letters being received with the necessary enclosure of one dollar. J. J. O'Mahoney, the Chief Center, will positively be here on Monday next, and General Meagher is expected on the same day.

The Fair will be opened by a grand procession, in which all the military and civic bodies, and citizens generally, are invited to participate. The TRIBUNE acknowledges the honor of an invitation to be present at the Governor's dinner, in Bryan Hall, on the conclusion of the opening ceremonies. The following spirited response has been received from the General and officers of the Second Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; it is signed by Thomas G. Morrison, Major, and Chief of Outposts, and dated, "Pulaski, Tennessee, March 1st:"

The General commanding desires me to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of January 28th, and to say that the cause of the Fenian Brotherhood is now, as it has ever been, the sweetest dream of his life, and one that has made the past seventeen years of his connection with the Regular Army of the United States, a school for the ultimate realization of the darling object of his heart.

I will add upon my own responsibility that from my intimate relations with Gen. Sweeny, I know that all his best and purest feelings center with broad confidence on the speedy redemption of his native land in obedience to his own natural impulses, and responsive to the pure spirit of unconquered patriotism, that speaks for every true Irishman in the soul thrilling "Songs of the Nation."

I enclose one hundred and twenty dollars, together with a list of the donors which you will please acknowledge at your earliest convenience. A better knowledge of the organization on our part would largely increase our next donation.

TRIAL OF POLICE OFFICERS FOR IMPROPER CONDUCT.—The Board of Police Commissioners met in regular session at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No business of much importance was transacted, as the entire time was occupied in examining charges against Captain Turtle and officer Chappel, of the Second Precinct—the latter for maltreating a prisoner and the former for ordering the arrest of the prisoner's friend who, it was alleged, resisted the officer as he was taking the prisoner to the lock-up.

It appears from the evidence, that about noon, on the 7th inst., one Fred. Newfour went to the house of his divorced wife, Barbara Ringe, and behaved so badly that the woman was obliged to send for a Policeman and have him removed. Officer Chappel arrested Newfour, and was taking him to the Station, when some friends of the latter met them. Newfour stopped to talk with the parties, and at last refused to accompany the officer. A fight ensued, the commencement of which each party charged upon the other. However the officer, procuring assistance, succeeded in taking the prisoner to the lock-up. He was followed by Newfour's friends, who complained to Capt. Turtle of the officer's conduct. The officer charged them with assisting the prisoner, and Capt. T. sent them to the Police Court, where Justice McDonald fined them twenty dollars each.

The fined gentlemen appeal to the Police Commissioners for redress, and testify that Officer Chappel struck the prisoner first, and that they did not interfere, and ought not to have been arrested and fined.

On the other hand, officer Rust, who was then a civilian and saw the last of the affair, and helped to arrest Newhouse, testified that these parties encouraged the prisoner and called him a "Dutch thief" for rendering assistance. Officer Butler testified that he heard the plaintiffs acknowledge at the Police Court that Newhouse struck the policeman the first blow. Both sides agreed that Newhouse was severely punished, and that officer Chappel had his coat badly torn, his shirt stripped, his hand bitten, and his face scratched.

[illegible] closed the prosecution. Owing to the absence of an important witness for the defence, a further hearing of the case was postponed till Friday next.

ANOTHER FIRE.

Justice Corner Burnt—Loss nearly Nine Thousand Dollars.

About half-past 12 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the cigar store of J. Danziger, on the Southeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, and quickly the whole building was enveloped in flames. The building was an old wooden structure long known as "Justice's Corner," from the fact that three Justices of the Peace have their offices there, and, till within a very recent period a fourth—J. M. Moore—also held forth there. The building is three stories high with basement, and being as dry as tinder, the place was ablaze before the fire engines began to play. When, however, they did commence operations, the fire was quickly subdued, being confined entirely to that portion which was burning when the jets were turned on. The new engine "Frank Sherman," of which so much has been predicated, was located on the opposite corner, but could not get up steam till the flames were nearly extinguished.

Mr. Danziger was the heaviest loser. His store was well stocked with tobaccos and cigars, &c. It was a total loss. On the upper floor he had three large rooms filled with tobacco for manufacture. This was not much injured. His loss will be about $6,000, fully covered by insurance.

Justice C. De Wolf had his room directly over the cigar store; it contained a valuable law library besides his dockets and other registers. The books being ranged along the outer walls were totally destroyed. They were seen to fall in blazing masses as the jets of water played on them. The loss of Mr. De Wolf will probably be fully $800 in books, besides an irretrievable loss should his dockets be also burnt.

Chancellor Jenks, lawyer, occupied the room next south from De Wolf. The greater portion of his law books were saved. His loss will not exceed $100.

Justice Holsington, occupied the room still further south, it is thought his books and furniture were little damaged except by water. The office of T. B. Brown in the most southerly portion of the floor was untouched.

In the upper story lived Lewis Isbell, recruiting agent for the 1st Illinois colored regiment. His family and two colored men occupied rooms. Their effects were not much burnt, but they were deluged with water and rendered useless. Their loss would be from $200 to $300.

The basement was occupied by C. W. Ryden, as a saloon and restaurant. His stock and furniture were injured by water alone. His loss will not exceed $200.

Adjoining the cigar store on Clark street, was the "Sebastopol Saloon," kept by Thomas Hennessy. His loss is about $200.

Adjoining this was the "Bank Exchange," a saloon kept by Mr. Maloney. The fire did not touch these premises, but they were drenched with water. Loss about $400.

The next and most southerly shop in the building, was the drug store, kept by Parker and Van Buren. It was drenched with water and the breakage was considerable. Loss about $300—insured for $3,000.

On Randolph street next the cigar store, was the jewelry store, occupied by Mr. Morton. His property was nearly all saved, and his loss is trifling except from stealings—no insurance.

The building, of which only the northwest corner was practically burned, is owned by G. W. Cobb, and is situated on property leased from Miss McCarty. The building was condemned some time ago, and the erection of a new block decided upon. It is an old ricketty, tumble-down affair, and the loss to the owner will be trifling. Owing to the lateness of the hour at which the fire occurred, it is impossible to give more than a rough estimate of the losses or to state particulars as to insurance.

RALLY IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—The Union men of the 16th Ward met in council last night, at the German Theatre, corner of Wells and Indiana streets. The attendance was large, and composed of the best men of the Ward—men who do not usually attend primary political gatherings. The interest manifested in the redemption of the 16th, and the selection of suitable men to represent them in the next Council, is an encouraging sign for the future.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Samuel Howe as Chairman, and Charles Randolph as Secretary. A Ward Committee for the campaign was appointed, consisting of N. K. Fairbanks, Chairman, A. H. Burley, A. Harvey, John Lobestien and L. Lamperts, and a sub-committee of one for each street east of Clark street, and two for each street west of Clark street, as follows:

From the River to Indiana street, west of Clark—A. Harvey and H. C. Johnson. For Ohio street, west of Clark—A. G. Pierson. For Ontario street, west of Clark—D. H. Lincoln and L. Lamperts. For Erie street, west of Clark—S. S. Whitney and — Rundell. For Huron street, east of Clark—Clinton Furbish. For Ontario street, east of Clark—N. K. Fairbanks. For Ohio street, east of Clark—John Gilchrist. For Indiana street, east of Clark—M. Jones. For Illinois street, east of Clark—James Clelland. For Michigan street, east of Clark—— Woodruff. For Kinzie street east of Clark—John Lobestien. For North Water street, east of Clark—J. Morrow.

After stirring speeches from J. D. Ward and John Wentworth, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next.

WAR MEETING IN THE THIRD WARD.—A large and enthusiastic war meeting was held last evening, at Union Hall, No. 611 State street, Lieut. Col. Mann made the principal address, which was an earnest, patriotic effort, and commanded the attention of a very intelligent and appreciative audience. The speaker advocated the righteousness of the draft, but preferred that Illinois shall, as heretofore, fill her quota by enlistments. He showed that the draft was almost inevitable, since on the last call the State must raise 18,000 men, of which Cook county's quota will be 1,800. The speaker was warmly applauded.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon in the two story frame residence occupied by F. Bradley, on the corner of Ontario and Wolcott streets. The fire originated in a flue immediately under the roof, nearly destroying the latter. The damages to the building by fire and water are estimated at $600, covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have originated accidentally.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSEUM.—The new Dramatic Temple, or "Lecture Room," as the proprietors call it, recently completed, and now a part of Col. Wood's Museum, was open to the public for the first time last evening, in the presence of an audience that filled every seat, and every inch of standing room, while many left unable to obtain even the latter luxury. The play selected for the occasion was Bulwer's ever attractive Lady of Lyons. The various parts were rendered with taste and discretion by the various artists cast in the play. Mrs. Perrin (late Miss Woodbury) is well known to our citizens, and has always been a favorite. While in face and voice she may not be adapted to the character, yet her conception and rendition of it is fully equal to the best we have ever seen in Chicago. Mr. Aiken, whose face is new to a Chicago audience, played Claude Melnotte in a spirited and gentlemanly manner. He has a fine face and figure, a sonorous and well modulated voice, and is certain to become a favorite with the *habitues* of the Museum. Mr. Bradley as the brusque Col. Damas was first rate, as he always is in everything he undertakes, even in the practice of law. Mr. Richards as Beauseant, M. Reed as Glavis, Miss Anderson as Widow Melnotte, and Miss Axtel as Mad. Deschapelles, were all good in their several parts, much better than the average representatives of those characters. Col. Wood may be satisfied that he has gathered a company that will always make his Lecture Room a favorite resort.

The Dramatic Temple, as most of our readers understand, was previously Kingsbury Halls—the lower and upper ones having by the skill and art of the carpenters, painters, decorators, &c. been transformed. In its new shape there are three tiers of seats—parquette, dress-circle and gallery—each accessible by a separate entrance. The seats in the parquette are handsomely cushioned with crimson, and all the tiers are built upon a pretty steep inclined plane, so that the stage is distinctly visible from every part of the house. There are four boxes, and two "mock" ditto. From the auditorium these boxes appear like the merest cupboards, but if you enter them you find they are roomy enough and quite pleasant to sit in, though affording a better view of the house than of the stage. The stage is thirty by sixty feet, and provided with handsome scenery. There is a sizable orchestra stall, railed in white and cushioned in crimson. Gilding and tawdries generally have no place in this Temple. The prevailing idea is pure white, with narrow lines of bright gilt. The ceiling is very beautiful, though exquisitely pure and simple. In the centre a spread eagle is frescoed in bright, clear colors, with the flag and the motto "*E Pluribus Unum.*" The room is about thirty-five feet from floor to ceiling, and will comfortably seat—with the addition of the moveable seats in the aisles—1,522 persons.

The following prologue, written by Henry Chisholm, of this city, was recited with excellent taste by Mrs. Perrin.

Pray, Mr. Stevens, your Cremona stop,
Whilst I solicit custom for the shop;
I can assure you that my poor heart flutters—
On this, the first night, we take down our shutters—
But being somewhat in the speaking mood,
I wish to say a word for Colonel Wood;
To tell the ambitious thoughts which now inspire us,
The intruding fears, but too, the hopes that fire us,
Meekly, our Lecture Room to recommend,
[illegible] for our friend.
The Colonel; at the same time [illegible]
[illegible]

To-night will be presented the play of "Dreams of Delusion."

READINGS TO-NIGHT.—It will be remembered that Professor A. A. Griffith will give Shakespearian and patriotic readings this evening, in Bryan Hall, for the benefit of the Hancock Guards. The Light Guard Band furnishes the music. The Company receiving this benefit belongs to the "Home Guard Regiment," and is eminently worthy of a liberal patronage. A pleasant evening will be spent by those who visit Bryan Hall to-night. We doubt not that the hall will be full.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—To-night Mrs. Emma Waller will appear in the character of Mrs. Haller, in Kotzebue's play of the Stranger. The play is one of the most unnatural and revolting that keeps its place on the American stage, but the character of Mrs. Haller affords an excellent medium for the display of the peculiar tragic capacities of Mrs. Waller.

—The Circus, Academy of Music, and other popular places of amusement, should not be forgotten in the general rush for novelties.

PIPE LAYING—THE 16TH WARD.—The Copperheads are on the still hunt just now. They make little bluster, but they work. The particular labor to which their attention is especially directed is pipe-laying for the Charter Election. They have sent their agents into the country and those localities where the voters who are in the market and can be hired for a price to transfer their ordinary abiding place to Chicago until after election most do congregate. It is generally understood that importation of voters, double voting and ballot-box stuffing will distinguish this election as it distinguished the election of Mayor Sherman a year ago. It remains to be seen if this game will win. If the sober-minded, intelligent and law abiding voters of Chicago, so lightly esteem the elective franchise, as to allow it thus to be prostituted and trampled under foot, we have greatly mistaken their temper. This plan of the Copperheads is known and will be frustrated. The mere announcement of the existence of this conspiracy will we trust awaken the people to a sense of their duties in the present crisis.

The gathering in the 16th Ward elsewhere described, is indicative of the commencement of the grand Awakening. Men who never attended a political meeting, and often forgot to vote were there, firmly resolved upon redeeming that old battle ground of the common enemy. At the last election there was a Copperhead majority of about one hundred and seventy-five in a vote of over 2,000, and this majority the Union men propose to overcome. This is the Ward represented in the Common Council by Shufeldt and Woodman. Both retire during the present season, and successors will be chosen. Shufeldt is a candidate for re-election, and probably Woodman. It was stated publicly in the meeting last night, that Shufeldt had said he would give $1,000 to secure his re-election. Needy Copperheads in the 16th Ward should make a note of this and relieve the ambitious Alderman of a portion of his spare change.

It is an encouraging sign of the times and augurs well for our success that thus early in the campaign the Copperheads are shaking in their boots in one of their strong holds. They have heretofore felt disposed to bet their bottom dollar on the 16th. Their friends have been of the "vote early and vote often," persuasion, and have swallowed their nominations as they swallow their whisky, but that sort of thing is ended, and the Copperhead leaders are obliged to come down with their money.

The same encouraging tokens exist in other wards heretofore reckoned as the peculiar abiding places of the Copperheads. The 15th Ward is aroused, and the 3d, and even those wards represented by Comisky and McDonald and Walsh, begin to show signs of repentance. If this revolution now going on in our midst shall result in the selection of a Council of which we shall not be ashamed, a Council composed of loyal, honest, intelligent, unpurchaseable men, we shall be content.

Young Men's Association.

MR. EDITOR: The annual election of officers of the Young Men's Association, which occurs next Saturday, is provoking a great deal of interest.

The "Regular" ticket, which was nominated by the tried, life-long and working members of the Association, was chosen with especial reference to the rapidly growing wants of the Association. It represents great vigor, scholarly accomplishments and large wealth. Its policy is well known to be a systematic pursuit after the chief desiderata of the Association, without any of the electioneering bluster on which its opponents rely for strength. Buildings and art are its ultimate objects, but first of all a library which shall be worthy of such Sittings. An increased library will necessitate a building, and necessity has been the mother of invention ever since mother Eve first looked about her for a fig leaf.

The popular adage that "barking dogs never bite" might with great propriety be applied to one of the two other tickets in the field. During the past ten days hints have been freely thrown out that money was lying around in metallic heaps under the noses of the "unworking officers" of the Young Men's Association, and the Opposition have announced their readiness to use it, but no announcement has been made of its having been offered them. Their nominee for President declared in his acceptance, that the past history of the Association had been nothing but "dead lethargy," and even went so far as to insinuate an unwillingness on the part of its officers to do their duty. If he really expected to accomplish what he stated as desirable to be done, he would be obliged to solicit means to do it with from these same lethargic officers whom he has denounced as unwilling to do anything for the Association, and the amenities that regulate the interchange of courtesy [illegible] acknowledgment of the services of such men as have always filled the position he aspires to.

To a thinking man, one of the surest indications of anything like valuable results during the ensuing year, is to be found in the fact that five of the most prominent of the members of the Executive Board in the "regular" ticket, thereby guaranteeing that there are plans for great improvements which the short term of one year has not been sufficient to accomplish. We don't see active business men seeking such laborious and entirely unremunerative positions twice in succession, except to carry out plans and policies already matured and in the way of development. We can state authoritatively that the plans which have found their way into the papers, are no election dodges nor chimerical views. They are the development of the investigations of the past two years. If buildings are to be erected, they should be the subject of architectural pride to our city, as well for the present as in anticipation of the future, and such enterprises call for thorough investigation and cost from one hundred and fifty thousand to three hundred thousand dollars. This investigation has been made, and the plans are on the eve of maturity. Now shall all this labor have been in vain? While we by no means deny that the incoming officers, whoever they may be, would have the benefit of the reports to be made on this subject at the close of the present administration, yet they are so essentially the policy of the "regulars" that their election seems necessary to their complete result. The "opposition" spurns the past, and proposes to inaugurate anew and commence back at the beginning. Does anybody believe that another can accomplish more in one year than his predecessors, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Rowen and Mr. Doggett, have in three years? He must do so to commence with the material the "regular" ticket takes from them by adoption for a platform.

ANOTHER LIFE MEMBER.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Commission Business.—We call the attention of Eastern and Western dealers in Flour, Grain and Produce of all descriptions, to the card of Geo. M. How, which appears in this morning's issue. Mr. How is one of our oldest Commission Merchants, having joined the Board of Trade some nine years ago, when "crackers, cheese and ale" were some of the prevailing characteristics of that body. At that time he was one of the firm of Lyon & How, and subsequently associated himself with Mr. Shackford,—the firm being Shackford & How. A short time ago, Mr. How withdrew from that firm, and is now conducting business on his own account. From a long acquaintance with the gentlemen, both on the street and on 'Change, we have no hesitation in saying that all property consigned to him for sale, and all orders for purchases, will receive his prompt and personal attention. His straightforward manner of doing business, as shown by him on change, where his talents are best known, entitle him to the cordial and liberal support of those doing business with this city.

Illinois Street Mission.—The meetings at the Illinois street Mission are continued every evening with much interest. To-night Prof. Fisk of the Theological Seminary, will be present to take part in the exercises.

Thirteenth Ward.—There will be a meeting of Republican Union men of the 13th Ward this evening at John Kerber's, on the corner of Orchard and Center streets. Union men attend.

A New Regiment.—McHenry Brooks, of Charleston, in this State, has just received a commission from the Government to recruit a new regiment of infantry in Illinois. An office will be opened in Chicago to-day, at No. 174 Clark street, by George A. Hartman, who will be glad to receive recruits for this the only new regiment which will probably be authorized in Illinois. Fall in, boys.

Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, Attention!—There will be a meeting of the U. L. for the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards at their hall to-night. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

Vagabondism.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—A statement appeared in your report of police matters, a week or two ago, stigmatising the conduct of three boys who were fined for alleged misconduct in the sum of $10 and costs as vagabondism. The fine in the case of each has been remitted, and the parties who made the complaint, based on malice, are more deserving of the term which you saw fit to apply to these boys. The term vagabondism is easily used, but falls harmless on these unoffending boys. C.

The Winter Railroad Time Table.

	Depart.	Arrive.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Detroit Express	6:15 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Detroit Express	6:40 p.m.	11:15 a.m.
Detroit Express	9:45 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL, CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE LINE.		
Morning Express	6:15 a.m.	10:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:45 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
[illegible] Express	6:30 p.m.	*10:30 a.m.
**Night Express	9:30 p.m.	‡10:30 p.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
*Day Express	6:15 a.m.	*10:30 p.m.
†Evening Express	5:40 p.m.	[illegible] a.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—UNION DEPOT, WEST SIDE, NEAR MADISON STREET BRIDGE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:25 a.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE—FOR INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	9:35 a.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—DEPOT FOOT OF LAKE STREET.		
Day Passenger	9:45 a.m.	9:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:10 p.m.	7:50 a.m.
*Urbana Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	Sat'days only
Hyde Park Train	7:00 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	12:00 m.	1:45 p.m.
Hyde Park Train	5:20 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
*Mail and Accommodation	5:00 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
*Day Express	6:00 a.m.	6:30 p.m.
*Night Express	10:10 p.m.	*10:30 p.m.
*Cin. & Louisville Express	7:10 p.m.	9:35 a.m.

No trains leave on Saturday evening, and no trains arrive on Sunday evening.

CONNECTING WITH PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.			
Leave Pittsb'g	2:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	3:45 p.m.
Arrive Harrisb'g	1:00 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	5:00 a.m.
Arrive Phila.	5:30 p.m.	7:30 a.m.	10:00 a.m.
" N. York via Allent'n			1:35 p.m.
" N. York via Phila.	10:00 p.m.	12:00m.	3:45 p.m.
" Baltim'e	8:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
" Wash'n	9:00 p.m.	10:25 a.m.	6:00 p.m.

	Depart.	Arrive.
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
Fulton Passenger	9:20 a.m.	1:55 p.m.
*Fulton Passenger	11:40 p.m.	4:10 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	11:30 p.m.	*4:30 a.m.
Rockford, Elgin, Fox River and State Line	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Mail passenger	9:30 a.m.	9:10 p.m.
Night passenger	9:30 p.m.	5:45 a.m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:30 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:45 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	9:40 a.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:40 a.m.	6:15 p.m.
Night Express	11:30 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p.m.	10:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE.		
Express	9:00 a.m.	9:10 p.m.
St. Paul Express	1:00 p.m.	11:25 a.m.
Night Accommodation	11:15 p.m.	11:35 a.m.
Waukegan	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT CORNER KINZIE AND WEST WATER STREETS.		
Morning Passenger	9:00 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Day Express	1:30 p.m.	12:15 p.m.
Night Passenger	6:30 p.m.	6:10 a.m.

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

A Card—Timely Notice to our Citizens.

The present season is peculiarly favorable for treatment of diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and all who are suffering from Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma or Consumption, should avail themselves of the present opportunity. This class of diseases is so flattering that patients are but too prone to deceive themselves with the idea that the coming spring will [illegible] pleasant weather, but this delusion will prove fallacious to persons thus afflicted, and to many, fatal.

The very remarkable and gratifying success which has attended the new practice of Dr. J. Winslow Ayer, of the Chicago Throat and Lung Institute, McCormick's building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, is very generally known to our citizens, and is deserving of the especial attention of all who may be suffering from any disease of the breathing organs.

Consultation free. Persons who cannot well call at the office may write, and a little book upon the subject and also a list of questions, will be sent free of charge.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.
FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, N. Y., Aug. 4, 1863.
Messrs. Joseph Burnett & Co., Boston:
GENTLEMEN: We have used your extracts for several years and regard them *the best in the world*. Very truly yours,
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
The above is the expression of all popular hotels and caterers. Sold everywhere.

To Country Merchants.—Buyers in this market should not neglect an examination of the stock of Messrs. Gore, Willson & Co., wholesale boot and shoe house, 54 Lake street.

"Harper's Magazine" for April, and "Madam Demorest" Spring Fashions for sale at McNally & Co.'s, 81 Dearborn street.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College, to get a thorough practical business education. For circulars address (enclosing stamps) Bryant & Stratton, Chicago, Illinois.

House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph St. Box 2348.

DIED.

In this city, March 22d, ADELINE S. THOMPSON, beloved wife of James L. Kelly, aged 29 years.

Funeral from the residence of her brother, Wm G. Thompson, 151 North May street, this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Elmira, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this city, March 22d, 1864, BERNORA MOLAN, infant son of Edward and Ellen S. Henderson, aged 6 months and [illegible] days.

Funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from 49 North Dearborn street.

Burlington, Vt., papers please copy.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—A family breaking up housekeeping has, at Kankakee City, $1,200 worth of articles (cost price) to dispose of at a private sale, viz: A handsome bay pony, a very superior light two horse buggy with top; first class Piano, rosewood (Gale & Co., N. Y.); 4 sofas, 6 carpets, extension, centre and card tables, superior stoves, sewing machine, clocks, beds, and other articles. They must be sold before the 1st of next month for cash, or on time to one or two purchasers with approved security. Apply to BROWNELL & CURRAN, Kankakee City. The above will be sold for below cost.

FOR SALE—Chicago Gas and Coke Company's stock—fifty shares for sale by HANNY & INGLIS, No. 6 Steel's Building, South Water street.

FOR SALE.—Grain House and Cattle Yard, located at a good station on C. B. & Q. R. R. House been built but one year. Fixtures all complete and in good order. Will be sold cheap, as owner is out of health and desires to go out of business. Inquire of WM. LITTLE & CO., No. 221 South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cheap. An open buggy in first rate order, has been but little used, at "THE NOVELTY WORKS," Adams street.

FOR SALE—A new buggy, at 142 Kinzie street.

FOR SALE.—A fine span of Mules and one horse. Address P. O. Box 4255 or inquire of the undersigned, corner of Monroe and Madison sts. D. WORTHINGTON.

FOR SALE.—Cheap, a good panelled Counter, 12 feet long, with circular end, and shelving to match. Also a fine large buffalo robe and saloon lamp, all but a short time in use. To be seen at W. H. ALEXANDER'S Auction Room, 120 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—Any person with a cash capital of $500, can buy a well established, paying business. Apply soon. F. GILLESPIE, 488 State street.

FOR SALE.—I have for sale at my stable on Kenzie street, the finest stallion ever brought to Illinois. He is a messenger—the trotting family of the country. Horsemen will be pleased to look at him. JOHN HOW.

FOR SALE.—A Retail Grocery in a good location, doing a paying business. Apply to R. D. WOOLFORD, 202 State street.

FOR SALE—To Physicians. A physician's practice in the city of Kenosha. It is worth from $1,000 to $1,500 a year. Address drawer 13, Kenosha, Wis.

FOR SALE.—A light covered buggy, square box and but little used. WITHERELL & JENKINS, Lumber street, south end of Canal street.

FOR SALE.—At the Fort Wayne Yards 18 fine Jacks, just arrived from Tennessee. There are 8 of them as pure Spanish animals as there are in the United States. Persons wishing to buy will do well to call and see them, as they will be sold low for cash. E. F. JAMISON.

FOR SALE—A Water Power Mill. Splendid power mill, in order for sawing flour barrel headings, and is in the midst of timber which is cheap; saws and everything complete; [illegible] Address A. H. CLARK, Three Oaks, Mich.

FOR SALE—An upright portable six horse power steam engine and boiler, in good order, with shafting, belting, &c. Also a light spring wagon suitable for a grocer or expressman. Apply to PERLEY & PARKER, 39 River street.

FOR SALE—Hotel Furniture and Lease, nearly two years to run, at low rent, in central part of the city, with over 40 sleeping rooms, doing a first-rate business. Can be had at a bargain—application is made soon. Address "E.H.C.," Post Office Box 2890.

FOR SALE.—To Soap Makers. For sale, a Soap and Candle Factory, in good running order, situated at LaCrosse, Wis. Capacity of soap Pan, five thousand pounds. There is a good market, and plenty of stock to be had at home. To be sold on reasonable terms, the present owner going out of the business. Apply by letter to JAMES LANDON, P. O. Box 439, LaCrosse, Wis.

FOR SALE.—Four first-class Billiard Tables for sale cheap for cash. Inquire in the rear of Kingsbury Block.

FOR SALE—Or Rent, Foundry and Machine Shop, with Engine, Lathes and Tools, in a good location in the city of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1361.

FOR SALE—Plow Factory and Machine Shop. The business has been established fifteen years. The Plows well and favorably known throughout the Northwest. Capacity for manufacturing five thousand plows per annum. For particulars inquire of the proprietors at Whitewater, Wis. WINCHESTER, DEWOLF & CO.

FOR SALE—250,000 feet of common Boards, with a general assortment of common Lumber. For particulars address P. O. Box 2878, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—One iron screw cutting Lathe 9½ foot bed, 26 inch swing; one upright Iron Drill; one 18 horse power Engine; one large iron Fan for Foundry. Also Wood Planer, Wood Turning Lathe, Boring and Mortise Machine. All in good order. Will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of S. McQUISTON, Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—The lease and fixtures of the Dining Room, 116 Dearborn street, near the Post Office, and one of the best locations in the city. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A variety of first class Pianos and Melodeons—one second hand, and one Billiard Table complete—price $100. The best quality of Rosewood Veneers, for sale at 113 South Dearborn street, on the second floor. P. O. Box 1116. J. PRESTON.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED.—100 Agents immediately to sell Bryant's History of the Indian Massacre in Minnesota, and also some choice Religious works. Liberal commission given. Agents are doing splendidly with these works. Address, with stamp, C. GIBBS, P. O. Drawer 6362, Chicago.

WANTED—The address of every man, young and old, in the western country who wishes steady and lucrative employment. Address J. H. JOHNSON, P. O. Box 4253, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—$75 a Month. I want to hire Agents in every county at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

WANTED—$60 a Month. I want Agents at $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell my Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and thirteen other new, useful and curious articles. Fifteen circulars sent free. Address JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Maine.

WANTED—More good Agents, to make from $10 to $20 per day, in selling the IMPROVED LITTLE GIANT SEWING MACHINE. We warrant this to be the best cheap Family Machine before the public, to which thousands [illegible] can testify. [illegible] The machine is selling without a rival. Address M. THOMAS & CO., (Exclusive Wholesale Agents,) P. O. Drawer [illegible].

WANTED—500 active Agents to sell our great ILLUSTRATED ENCYCLOPEDIA OF ANIMATED NATURE, containing 1,500 accurate engravings of all living beings. [illegible] Also the Life of PRESIDENT LINCOLN, the PIONEER BOY, STORY'S HISTORY of the Great American Conflict, and other works of equal merit. For terms and circulars call at 81 South Clark street or enclose stamp to WM. H. POST, General Agent, P. O. Box 2185, Chicago.

WANTED—Energetic Agents in every county in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Kansas, to sell the Genuine Fac-Simile of the President's Emancipation Proclamation. Efficient Agents can now make from $5 to $8 per day. For circular, giving terms, &c. to agents, send stamp to O. F. GIBBS, 134 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 3009.

WANTED—Efficient Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell "Mitchell's New General Atlas"—the best for family use ever published—and "Stebbins' Eighty Years' Progress of the United States," from the Revolutionary War to the Great Rebellion—the best work out. [illegible] No. 7 Methodist Church Block, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 2794.

WANTED.—200,000 Agents to sell in connection with our Standard Subscription Books, the Life of Lieut. Gen. Grant, also agents to sell our Engraving of Grant, 25 cents each, or five for $1.00. Active agents are making $10 a day. Enclose stamp for circulars. E. B. TREAT & CO., 130 South Clark street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Board, with one or two unfurnished rooms, wanted by a gentleman in a pleasant locality with a family having few or no other boarders. Address "B," care P. O. Box 4194.

BOARDING—To private families. A gentleman wishes two furnished or unfurnished rooms with board in a private family. Satisfactory terms and references will be given. Address BOARD, P. O. Box 3096.

BOARDING—For a gentleman and wife, with two large unfurnished rooms in a clean and quiet locality on the West Side, within two blocks of the street cars. Address, with references, "B A," at this office.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman wishes a single furnished room, with board, where there are but few other boarders, if any. South Side and south of Twelfth street preferred. Address, with terms, &c., "W L B," Box [illegible].

BOARDING.—An unfurnished front room, with board, in a private family, for a gentleman and wife, can be had at 105 Fulton street.

BOARDING.—Two vacant rooms on first floor, one furnished and one unfurnished, for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, at 51 Washington street, between State and Wabash. References required.

Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE.—By Ward & Stafford Bros., 114 Randolph street, Chicago, several fine farms—one about 5 miles from Waukegan, Ills, 170 acres. There are two good dwellings, a large barn and other buildings, [illegible] timber abundant. [illegible] A fine chance to invest in a good farm. P. O. Box 1169.

FOR SALE.—Great bargains offered. 90 acres on Lake shore for $1,000. No. 217 and 219 West Lake street, (both) $11,500 (brick). This property cost $20,000. ISAAC R. HITT & Co., Real Estate and Claim Attorneys, 63 Clark street.

FOR SALE.—Lots on Park avenue and Washington street between Wood and Lincoln streets, will be sold at a bargain if applied for in a few days. H. H. HONORE, 82 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—A splendid Farm, containing 420 acres of fine rolling land, an elegant mansion with all the modern improvements—large and capacious barns and stables—ice house and other desirable buildings—a fine orchard of choice fruit trees coming into bearing, together with great variety and abundance of the smaller fruits—large timothy meadows—good pastures with never failing stock water, and an ample proportion of plow land. This beautiful place is between 30 and 35 miles from Chicago, 2½ miles from a railroad station, and in a very desirable neighborhood. A map of the farm, with plans and drawings of the buildings and improvements can be had at the office of A. J. GALLOWAY, 180 Lake street, who will also give price and terms.

TO RENT.—The basement and two upper floors, 22x144 feet, at No. 39 South Water street.

FOR SALE.—At a bargain. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Block 9, Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition, to be sold at a half price. Apply to PHIL. HOYNE, U. S. Commissioner, P. O. Building.

FOR SALE—House and lot. A two story frame house, nearly new, fifteen minutes walk from the Court House, in the North Division. Price $2,300, half cash, balance short time. Address "P," P. O. Box 1864.

FOR SALE.—A new two-story Frame House, of 12 rooms, finely finished throughout, on Park avenue, near Lincoln.
Two new Houses and Lots on Warren street, near Lincoln.
A Brick House and Lot on Peirson street, North Side. Also a number of Houses and Lots, Buildings, Lots, River Lots, Farms and Wild Lands.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Dwelling and lot 25x169 on Third avenue (Edina place) [illegible] $4,500
Dwelling and lot [illegible] Wabash avenue, between Peck and Eldridge 10,000
Two Dwellings and Lots 25x120 on Wabash avenue [illegible] 6,000
Dwelling on Washington, one half block west of the Park 3,500
Brick Dwelling and Lot on Washington near [illegible] 4,700
Brick Dwelling and Lot on Warren near Wood 6,000
Two Stores and Dwellings over on State street near Liberty, three years lease of ground without rent 2,550
Dwelling and Lot 25x125 on Carroll near Wood 2,700
Together with other houses and lots, vacant lots and business property, in every division of the city.
MONEY TO LOAN
On long time and at low rates. J. L. LEE, 63 Clark street, Sherman House Block.

FOR SALE.—A valuable inside business lot, cheap—a rare investment, $10,000. Also a good two story dwelling house, 11 rooms, lot 25x176, on State just south of Twelfth street, $4,500. Also several very desirable residence lots at Cottage Grove, pure water and near the city railway—cheap. Also for sale or rent a good store and dwelling on State street, north of Harrison. Five acres on State street, south of Ridgely Place, for garden—long time. Also 80 feet corner Madison and Lincoln streets. Apply to BURNHAM & MARTIN, 65 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—On West Washington street, a corner lot 100 feet square, fronting south and east—very desirable property. Also two houses on Lake street, west of the Park, containing each eight rooms. Price $2,250 each—will be sold separately if desired. Also 50 feet on Canal street, opposite Ft. Wayne depot, 22 feet front. Price $2,000. JAMES H. REES, 89 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE.—A rare chance for a great bargain. Over 1500 acres of valuable timber land in one tract, 4 miles from the town of McGregor, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, for sale very low to one party. For map and further particulars, apply to WALKER & KERFOOT, 85 Washington street, or address J. F. Liebhardt, McGregor, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Pine Lands. 6,000 acres of good Pine Lands in Michigan, lying within easy access of the Chicago market. These lands were selected with care, and offer a good investment for any persons desirous of entering into the lumber business. There are also several mill-sites, suitable for the erection of steam saw mills, in connection with the above. A reasonable credit would be given, or other property taken in exchange. [illegible] apply to G. DE CLERCQ, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—Business block, price $45,000—a nice farm near Chicago, $5,000—two houses and lots on Fulton street, $4,500—house to rent—two houses and lots on West Jackson street—two on Price Place—two on Jefferson street—two on Van Buren street, &c. [illegible] Room 19, No. 128 S. Clark street.

FOR SALE—Or exchange, in part for city property in the suburbs, or real estate in a country town, house and lease No. 213 and 215 South Clark street. Apply on the premises, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—House and lot corner of Warren and Lincoln streets. House and lot corner of Washington and Oakley streets. One half of the purchase money of the last can run one year at 7 per cent. House and lot Fourth Avenue, near Polk street. Also one on Clark near Polk street. Lot on Washington and Park avenue streets, cheap and on long time. Lots on LaSalle, corner of [illegible] street. J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph street Room No. 1.

FOR SALE.—Choice residence property, 15 lots on Wabash, Michigan and Indiana avenues, full depth, both sides, and south of Thirteenth or Fourteenth street. This property is known as the Remington tract, and is now offered for sale in lots to suit, on liberal terms. [illegible], Real Estate Office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS PROPERTY.—A few lots remaining unsold in the Cochran tract, fronting the Lake Shore [illegible] at a decided bargain; prices lower than have been obtained hitherto.
Dwelling on Michigan avenue, near Calumet, with modern improvements, cheap.
Michigan and Wabash avenue residence lots, prices ranging from $4,500 to $17,000. [illegible]
Prairie and Calumet avenue full depth lots from Sixteenth to Twenty-Third street.
Block 38 (except what is reserved for our own occupancy) [illegible] having a depth of from 248 to 400 feet, with horse and steam cars close at hand, beautiful view of the Lake and harbor, good sewerage, &c. Houses to be built at uniform distances from the street, so as to leave the lawns with shrubbery already planted, in front.
In the North Division several choice residences on North LaSalle street. [illegible] on Illinois street near Wolcott, on Pine, Ohio, &c.
In the West Division, a number of lots fronting Union Park, [illegible]
FOR SUBDIVISION.—Several blocks in the South and West Divisions, one in the Ulich tract, one in the Canal [illegible] subdivision, &c.
BUSINESS PROPERTY.—South Water street, 80 feet front, corner lot running to river. Lake street corner and river front. Market street and river front. Monroe street lot, near Post Office. [illegible] Randolph street store, &c. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—Two desirable residences on Old street or Eighteenth street, between Indiana avenue and Prairie avenue. Each house has thirteen rooms. Lots 25 feet front, good well, gas, stables, &c. Apply to JAMES & SPRINGER, Real Estate and House Agents, Room 13 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Brick house and barn, lot 75 feet by 176 to a twenty-four foot alley, [illegible] on Prairie avenue. [illegible] of the purchase money may lay for any length of time desired. For particulars apply to HITCHCOCK'S DRUG STORE, 364 State street, or on the premises.

FOR SALE—The large three story and a half Frame House, with the lots, known as 353 North Clark street, [illegible] For sale cheap. Apply to J. A. WAUGHOP, 63 Clark street, (up-stairs.)

FOR SALE—By W. M. Egan & Co., 162 South Water street, a comfortable cottage on the west side of Morgan street, between Polk and Taylor, half block from street cars.

FOR SALE.—Michigan avenue residence at a bargain. A non-resident authorizes the sale of a Michigan avenue home at a bargain, $7,000. Wabash avenue dwelling—one at $9,000, one at $14,000, and one at $12,000. THOS. B. BRYAN, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE.—Two story cottage and lot, 146 Chicago avenue, on favorable terms. Also two lots on Prairie avenue near Ridgely Place. Apply at 219 Lake street to THOMAS S. WALLIN.

FOR SALE.—Two fine dwelling lots on the east side of Carpenter street, between Lake and Randolph, for sale on liberal terms—$35 per foot. B. F. SHERMAN, 114 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—Or Exchange, an acre and a third of land in the city of Lyons, Iowa, together with the improvements, consisting of a story and a half cottage of six rooms, two closets and first rate cellar, a large cistern and good barn, sixty choice fruit trees, currants and grapes, strawberry and asparagus beds, ornamental trees, flowering shrubs, bulbous roots, etc., &c. All the improvements made within the last six years, title perfect. Will exchange for house and lot in Chicago, or unimproved lot in good locality and part cash. For further particulars address H. O'DONOGHUE, Lyons, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Lake Street and South Water street. WHARFING LOTS. We are authorized to sell two large corner lots running to the river, one on Lake street, and one on South Water. Also, an improved lot on Market street, near Randolph, extending to the river, renting for more than ten (10) per cent on price asked. First-class business and residence property in all divisions of the city. THOS. B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE.—South Water street. Wabash avenue. A large and valuable corner on South Water street for sale at a moderate price. Also an excellent, substantial house on Wabash avenue, [illegible] property in all Divisions of the city. THOMAS B. BRYAN & CO., Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—Three nice residences, Nos. 630, 634 and 636 Wabash avenue. Brick house and lot corner Ann and Fulton streets. New two story frame dwelling, 11 rooms, with lot and buildings, near Union Park, price $3,500. Lot corner Madison and Union streets. 60 ft on West Madison street near Halsted. Good building lots in and around Brainard & Evans' Addition. Also a few very desirable lots in South Division. [illegible] Branch, 1,500 foot slip front. NUTT & BROOKS, 85 Clark street, up stairs.

FOR SALE.—Great Bargains. 3,000 acres of Land, on the line of the Logansport and Peoria Railroad, in Livingston county, Ill. These lands are high rolling, and are within three miles of Railroad stations Chatsworth and Forrestville, and five miles from a good Coal Mine, and will be sold cheap, one-fifth cash, balance in five or seven years at six per cent interest. Also a first class Steam Saw Mill [illegible] at Chatsworth, in successful operation. No better lands in the State. Address or apply to E. E. PEARSONS, 120 Randolph street Chicago, or to E. STILLWELL, ESQ, Chatsworth, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—A first-class three-story and basement Brick House, on the North Side, within five minutes' walk of Rush street bridge and the contemplated bridge at State street. House is in good condition and conveniently arranged, with all the modern improvements. Also, a two-story brick barn. Possession given May 1st. Inquire at No. 109 Illinois street.

FOR SALE.—Four-story brick Store, 20 by 100 feet, with lot, situated on North Water street, Chicago. Apply to GEO. W. ADAMS, in rear of No. 29 North Water street.

FOR SALE—A Farm 265 acres [illegible] with fine improvements—30 acres timber, [illegible] fifty-two miles from Chicago, on the R. I. Railroad, in Grundy county, Ill. Price $8,000. Inquire of J. H. REES, 89 Dearborn st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A Farm of 215 acres—30 acres of timber, and 185 acres of good rolling prairie, good house, good cultivation, with a good house, barn, orchard, and plenty of living water on it. Located in the town of Wayne, DuPage Co., Ill., three miles from Wayne Station, [illegible] Inquire of R. KERSHAW, Wayne Station, DuPage Co.

FOR SALE—Waukegan residence [illegible] large and solidly built brick house, standing [illegible] in full view of the lake. [illegible] or to Thos. B. Bryan, Bryan Hall.

FOR SALE—Lots, Good Building and Residence Lots, pleasantly located in the West Division, [illegible] Apply to J. BICKERDIKE [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—To purchase a paying business, or an interest in the same, with moderate capital. Give name, business transacted, Address, with particulars, J. L. B., Box 150, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED.—Board for gentleman and wife, near Twelfth street east of State. A good price will be paid if suited. Address Box 1339 P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—By a party who has been engaged in business for eight years in Chicago, an interest in a well established Wholesale Grocery House. Has capital $10,000 or $20,000 to invest. Address C. M. H. Tribune office.

WANTED.—By a thorough practical Farmer a situation as Farm Bailiff or Manager, is well acquainted with breeding and raising of stock, and can take charge of Dairy if required. Address F. M. B., P. O. Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A situation in a store or office, or upon any useful employment, by a discharged soldier of the U. S. A., who has been honorably discharged after three years' service, and lost his right arm. He is a German by birth, has received a good education, speaks the English language well, and can present good testimonials for character and individuality. Address C. B., Tribune office.

WANTED.—To a good Cabinet Maker, good wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply at 136 West Lake street, from 10 to 12 m.

WANTED—Some one to buy a new Singer Sewing Machine cheap. Apply [illegible] Sail Loft, corner of Wells and South Water streets.

WANTED—"Cutters, Merchant Tailors" visiting the city, are invited to call and examine "GRANGER'S" new method of Cutting, and choice Patterns for Spring Wear, reliable and warranted; Squares, Yard-sticks, Inch Measures, &c. &c. for sale. A good Cutter can hear of employment at "GRANGER'S," 27 Market street, (bet. Randolph and Lake) Chicago. P. O. Box 1543.

WANTED—A Photograph Operator. Apply at 102 Lake street. E. H. GARD.

WANTED—By two gentlemen, board in a private family. Must be in a good location, and good rooms. Address "J," care Tribune.

WANTED—A situation as Shipping Clerk or Porter, in a Wholesale or Commission house. Writes a fair hand, is quick at figures, strictly temperate and not afraid of work. Address "SCOTCHMAN," Box 1931, North Branch P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—A situation in a Wholesale House, by a young man who writes a good hand, has a knowledge of book-keeping, and can furnish city references. Address Box 63, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—An interest in a Commission business, by a good business man and good book-keeper, with from $3,000 to $4,000 to invest. Address "N. F. C." Tribune Office.

WANTED—Permanent employment, by a very steady young man, who has had nearly six years experience as salesman, clerk and general assistant in one of the largest wholesale grocery houses in the West. Is well acquainted in Cincinnati, Nashville, Louisville, and through Kentucky. Would like to travel. Can solicit trade and give good recommendation. Address Drawer 6113, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Dwelling house of four rooms by the 4th of April, at $100 per annum. Store room, ground floor, by the 4th of April, at $1000 per annum. Boarding house on South Side, at $500 per annum. Four dwelling houses wanted by the first of May at $250 per annum. Apply to ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Real Estate and Claim Agents, 63 Clark street.

WANTED—Recruits. Capt. George A. Hartman is authorized by the War Department to raise a Company of Infantry. Two Lieutenants wanted. This Regiment will be the 151st. Rare chances are offered to recruiting officers and new recruits. The same bounties will be paid to this Regiment as old Regiments, namely, $402 and $302. Apply by mail to Capt. GEORGE A. HARTMAN, Box 1019, or call at 174 Clark street, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A responsible man (Farmer preferred) to do business in each Township, without hindrance to other pursuits, for which one hundred dollars a year will be paid. Call personally at the office of [illegible] Dearborn street, opposite Post Office, or if you write for information, send 25 cents to Post Office Drawer 6287, Chicago, Ill., and if your Township is taken your 25 cents will be sent back to you.

WANTED—And no humbug! A man from NEARLY EVERY TOWNSHIP to make two or three hundred dollars a year without delaying other business. Also, gentlemen wishing to change their business can make four or five thousand dollars a year. Call personally at Room 1, (up-stairs,) 130 Clark street, or send twenty-five cents to Post Office Box 3662, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Fifty Trunk Makers. Also, Boys—those who have worked at the business before preferred. Liberal wages and steady employment given. Call at No. 165 Lake street, in the basement.

WANTED.—A few boarders can be accommodated with good board, by the day or week, at 226 Washington street.

WANTED—Unfurnished apartments, by a gentleman and wife, suitable for housekeeping. Two rooms would suffice. Address "H. B. H.," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Commission Merchants—I want to enter some Commission House in this city, to learn the business. Can give the best of city references, and if necessary, make an advance of $1,000 [illegible] Address "ENERGY," P. O. Box 3608.

WANTED—By a man thoroughly acquainted with the business, a situation as salesman or traveling agent for a wholesale grocery house. Address "G," Box 4771, Chicago.

WANTED—A girl wants a situation in a private gentleman's family to cook, wash and iron. I am capable, and competent. City reference. Address "M E G," Tribune Office.

WANTED—A second-hand Carriage for two horses. Address Box 2263, Chicago.

WANTED—A large sized Watch Dog at Duffield's Packing House, at the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street.

WANTED—Board for a lady and two children in a private family, or where there are but few boarders. Terms must be moderate. Address "W D E," Tribune office, stating terms, and location. References exchanged.

WANTED—By an Englishman, a situation in a wholesale or retail hardware house. Over 7 years experience in the trade. Reference satisfactory. Address "G R F," Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as Bookkeeper, Entry or Shipping Clerk, by a young man of good habits. Good Eastern reference given. Address "C D S," Tribune office.

WANTED—A partner with from Ten to Fifty Thousand Dollars, in a wholesale grocery house already established and doing a profitable business. Address with name and full particulars, "J L C," Tribune office.

WANTED.—$500 bounty to new recruits enlisting in the Thirteenth (13) U. S. Infantry. Office 123 Dearborn street, Knight's Block, Room No. 1, up-stairs. JOSEPH L. HORR, 1st Lieut. 13th U. S. Infantry, Recruiting Officer.

WANTED—A situation by a young man well acquainted with the wholesale and retail grocery business. Is willing to make himself useful in any good permanent business. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address "J E H," Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—To sell the stock and tools of a good tin hand cooper shop, now doing a good business. Shop to rent. Situated at 66 Illinois street. JOHN GERRITY.

WANTED—An experienced Coachman, also a Chambermaid, at the northwest corner of Rush and Ohio streets. References required.

WANTED.—On the South Side, by a family of three persons, a cottage house containing five or six rooms, with gas, good kitchen and large yard. Rent not to exceed $300. No small children, and prompt payment of rent guaranteed. Address E. at this office.

WANTED—To Retail Grocers. The undersigned having had ten years experience in the above business, would like to associate himself with some first class house in this city. Can command two thousand dollars, or will purchase the interest of some established house centrally located. Please address Grocer, Tribune office.

WANTED.—To sell or exchange 182 acres of land in Worth Co., Iowa. Title good, a part of which is prairie, a part timber, has a good spring of water. Will exchange for a good horse and buggy and piano, or for good second hand furniture and fence, or would exchange for dry goods. Call at Room No. 11, 36 Washington street, or address Post Office Box 3643. JAMES A. DICKENSON, Real Estate Agent.

WANTED—Immediately, a good Tinner, to whom we will pay $2.25 per day, or an extra good hand $2.50 per day. Apply to [illegible] & POPE, Wilmington, Will County, Ill.

WANTED—Furniture. Parties desiring to sell their Furniture without the trouble of moving, will hear of a customer by addressing a note to Box 1508, Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—In a small family a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 223 Indiana street, corner of Cass. Good references required. Irish need not apply.

WANTED—A first-class House with all the modern improvements, for a small family. Rent not over $400. Must be in a good locality, not over one mile from the Court House. Call at 108 Lake street.

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell SCHONBERG'S STANDARD ATLAS OF THE WORLD. $100 per month made selling this Atlas. Engravings of Grant, Lincoln and Douglas. Send stamp for circulars. E. B. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful" Invention of the Age. [illegible] Sent free on receipt of 50 cents. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one and take their own photographs. Town and county rights for sale. Address H. DE GRAND, care room No. 4, 335 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Mechanics to work in Navy Yards at "Cairo" and "Mound City, Illinois."
40 Ship Carpenters,
10 Ship Joiners,
4 Caulkers,
6 Painters.
Pay from $2.50 to $2.50 per day. Apply to Acting Master JOHN D. HARTY, U. S. Navy, Commanding Navy Rendezvous, corner North Water and North Clark street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—For the Government at the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, 300 Carpenters. Wages from $60.00 to $65 per month and rations, 50 Blacksmiths, $65 per month and rations. Also, 1,500 Laborers and Teamsters. [illegible] Transportation furnished to place of destination and returned to St. Louis, Mo. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 126 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. JAMES [illegible], Government Agent.

WANTED—A situation by a young man, who has a large acquaintance, in some good wholesale business. Has had three years' experience in the jobbing trade and can give good city references. Would not object to traveling. Address Post Office Box 3944, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—By a young man a situation as Assistant Book-keeper, Entry or Shipping Clerk, in a wholesale grocery or dry goods house. Speaks German. Address "L," care of Post Office Box 3900.

WANTED—A Gardener who understands the management of a cold grapery. Apply at 84 Aberdeen street.

WANTED—To rent two dwelling houses, (adjoining or near each other) with modern improvements, in the vicinity of Eighteenth street, east of State. Possession taken May 1st, 1864. Address Post Office Drawer 6303.

WANTED.—House Wanted. I wish to rent a small cottage, containing about five rooms—West Division preferred. Any one having such a house to rent can hear of a prompt paying tenant by addressing H. R., Drawer 6113, stating location and rent.

WANTED—500 Agents to sell the Great Natural Weather Indicator. [illegible] HALL & PERLE, No. 10 Portland Block, Chicago.

Amusements.

BRYAN HALL,
BENEFIT OF
HANCOCK GUARDS
Shakesperian and Patriotic
READINGS
BY THE EMINENT ELOCUTIONIST
PROF. GRIFFITH,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23, 1864.
The PROGRAMME will embrace the following selections:
SOLILOQUY OF HAMLET.
THE MURDER SCENE FROM MACBETH.
QUEEN MAB, FROM ROMEO AND JULIET.
SCENE FROM THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
BARBARA FRITCHIE.
With other patriotic and humorous gems.
LIGHT GUARD BAND will be in attendance.
Tickets ... 50 Cents.
Reserved Seats ... 25 Cents Extra.
May be procured at H. M. HIGGINS' Music store after Monday morning at 9 o'clock.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.
200,000 CURIOSITIES.
COL. J. H. WOOD & CO. ... Proprietors and Managers
A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements
F. A. HARRINGTON ... Assistant Manager
GREAT HIT OF THE STAR COMPANY.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 23d will be presented
DREAMS OF DELUSION.
Sir Bernard Harleigh ... Mr. Aiken
Lady Viola ... Mrs. Perrin
To conclude with the comedy of SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES. [illegible] In rehearsal the grand drama of the TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
Admission to Museum and Lecture Room, 25 cents; [illegible] Private Boxes, $5 and $3. Box Book now open. Doors open at 7; performance begins at 7½.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
Proprietor and Manager ... J. H. McVICKER.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1864.
Last week of the celebrated tragic actress,
EMMA WALLER,
Who will appear in her great personation of MRS. HALLER in Kotzebue's Tragedy of
THE STRANGER.
The Stranger ... Mr. Brand | Francis ... Mr. Reed
Peter ... Mr. Myers | Countess ... Mrs. Myers
And an excellent cast.
To conclude with the Farce of
A PHENOMENON IN A SMOCK FROCK.
In rehearsal, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET and the new Drama of CAMILLA'S HUSBAND.
Saturday Afternoon GRAND MATINEE, at which EMMA WALLER will appear, for which tickets can be procured every day during the week.

ROBINSON & HOWES' CHAMPION CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING ROBINSON WILL RIDE.
SHAPPEE and WHITNEY, BURROWS and KELLY, BORDEAU and CARR, GLENROY and RIVERS, GONZALES and DAVIS, DAVENPORT and AYMAR, DALTON and NORTH, CONNELLY and BLAKE, RENEHART and CLARENCE, and
FRANK J. HOWES
Will appear in a Grand Scenic Entertainment. [illegible] Saturday afternoon, daylight performance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.
ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME. NEW FEATURES. [illegible] Grand Matinee Saturday afternoon. [illegible] EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

VARIETIES,
115 & 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Sole Lessee and Proprietor.
E. L. FITCH ... Stage Manager.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
MISS KATHLEEN O'NEIL,
CHARLIE GARDNER,
M'LLE LIZZETTA
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME
THIS EVENING.
Monday evening, March 21st, first appearance of MR. SILAS D. BALDWIN,
The Celebrated CHINESE JUGGLER.
SCALE OF PRICES:
Dress Circle and Parquette ... 25 cts.
Private Boxes ... $2
Single Seats in Private Boxes ... 50 cts.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, 105, 106 & 107 Dearborn street, Chicago.
The most spacious Salesrooms, and the best adapted for the display of all kinds of Merchandise in the West.
Particular attention will be given to the sale of household goods, at private dwellings, and to out door sales of real estate. Regular sale of household goods every Saturday. Sales of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c., every Week. Liberal cash advances made on all kinds of Merchandise.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(A small but desirable stock.)
AT AUCTION.
On WEDNESDAY, March 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 105, 106 and 107 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct's.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE—New and Second-hand Furniture, New and Second-hand Carpets, &c.
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, March 26th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, corner Washington and Dearborn streets. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

$10,000 WORTH OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS
AT AUCTION.
BY CATALOGUE.
On WEDNESDAY, March 30th, at 9½ o'clock, At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 105 and 107 Dearborn street.
We shall sell, without reserve, a large and desirable stock of Seasonable Dry Goods, recently received from New York, consisting of best brands Prints, Sheetings, Ticks, Denims, Stripes, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
A desirable lot of Spring Dress Goods, Hosiery, Shawls, &c.
—ALSO—
1,000 yards Imported Linen of desirable patterns for Clothing. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE OF CROCKERY, CUTLERY AND SILVER PLATED WARE.
H. ALEXANDER,
109 DEARBORN STREET,
Will offer to the trade on FRIDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at 10 o'clock, a complete assortment of White Granite C. C. and Printed Ware, in lots to suit the trade. Every lot offered will positively be sold. Country merchants will find this sale worthy of attention.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers 41, 43 & 45 Dearborn st.
SUPERIOR SECOND-HAND AND NEW
Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, March 25th, at 9½ o'clock, we shall sell at our salesrooms, 43 and 45 Dearborn street, [illegible] Cottage and French Chamber Suits, [illegible] Walnut and Chestnut, Rich Green, Plush, Parlor Suits, with a general assortment of
Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture,
Carpets, Mirrors, Paintings, Engravings, [illegible] Sewing Machine, Lounges, Mattresses, [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Without board, two large pleasant rooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen, furnished, gas, fire, [illegible] 98 Michigan avenue.

TO RENT.—Offices in building No. 16 South Clark street, gas and water [illegible] YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT.—Three pleasant rooms with the privilege of a furnished parlor, with or without board. Rent of rooms $20 per month. [illegible] Inquire on the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-third street of R. ELDON.

TO RENT.—A Cottage containing six rooms with closets and good well [illegible] Apply at 86 Sedgwick street.

TO RENT.—Furnished Residence. A thoroughly furnished brick residence pleasantly located on the North Side, will be rented for five months from May 1st next, to an unexceptionable tenant. A gentleman and wife without children, or with small family preferred. Address P. O. Box 171.

TO RENT.—A first class room in the best business part of Chicago [illegible] for dry goods or any light business [illegible] Box 2300.

TO RENT.—At No. 48 North Wells street, a basement [illegible] for storing grain and flour [illegible] premises.

TO RENT—Three good Frame Dwelling Houses [illegible] Rent $200 per annum. Inquire of [illegible] TON & SCRANTON, 66 South Water street.

TO RENT.—Large storage room (two stories) on North Water street [illegible] Inquire of C. A. SPRING, JR., at McCormick's [illegible]

TO RENT—Four stories of Store 161 South Water street, [illegible] Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—Or Sale. Five acres of cultivated ground, well fenced, with a [illegible] story frame house [illegible] YOUNG & SPRINGER [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

LOST.—Locket and Chain [illegible] Clark street [illegible] The finder will be rewarded [illegible]

ESTRAYED.—From the subscriber, [illegible] Warren street [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office No. 51 Clark St.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

THE NEWS.

The dispatches were not mistaken [illegible] announcement in our last issue, [illegible] the glorious war-record of Illinois [illegible]